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One year, payment strictly in advance........$1.00

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion, per inch........................$ 50
Three insertions, " " 1 50
One Month (4 insertions), per inch........... 2 60
Three Months (13 insertions), per inch....... 4 00
Six " 26 " " 6 00
Twelve " 52 " " " ....

Notices in Local Columns 10 cents per line each insertion.

The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. XII. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1885. NO. 28.

AN INVOCATION.

BY J. L. SELKIRK.

O gold ... brimm'd high with generous wine,
Pour, pour on her your wealth
Of amorous health,
On her ... all, but with what folly, mine!

O thou ... steeped wind, with your fine feathery broom,
For rare new perfumes seek
Each hidden creek
And sweep them through her cool and shadowy room!

O treacherous tide swirling along the cove,
From China spices ...
And rich silks bear
To cast them at the feet of her I love!

O fringed trees, that sing to her in sleep,
Stretch, stretch your green nets wide
On every side
And seize ... that she ... near her creep!

O bashful feet and foolish trembling hands,
Be firm, be hardy each,
... and his speech
When ... her lover by his true love stands!

O stammering tongue which each warm word outstrip ,
O timorous heart that now like dolphin dips,
What though ye fail to serve?
There still ... nerve
For one ... to passionate pleading of the lip .

THE OUTWARD SEEMING.

"No, not a single cent do they get from me," said Miss Sarah Jenkins, with a peculiar expression of her thin lips, as she took her spectacles from her nose, and slowly replaced in its envelope the letter she had been reading to her friend, Miss Hepzibah Lockey. "I think I know my duty as well as most folks, an' givin' help to Susan Bayard an' her children don't come under that head."

"But bein' as they're your own kin," said Miss Hepzibah, deprecatingly, "it's only natural for'em to look to you."

"Let 'em look. They'll take it out in lookin'. I told Tom when he married Susan Bayard that the day'd come when he'd rue it. She was allers spindlin' an' sort o' helpless. But Tom was that headlong he wouldn't listen to nobody. He spent his last cent in buyin' that farm over to Milford, an' then had to mortgage it 'fore he could start his crops.

"It was unfortunate his dyin' so soon," said Miss Hepzibah, who was a kindly old soul. "If he'd a lived a couple of years more he'd paid for the place an' left Susan comfortable. I shouldn't wonder but she's had a hard pull these two years to get along with those three children."

"Most likely she has. But I don't see as I'm called on to shoulder her burdens with her. Goodness knows I've enough already without lookin' out for any more."

"Yes, your hands are pretty full—that is a fact," said Miss Hepzibah. "I hear folks sayin' every day that they don't know what the minister would do without you."

"I reckon I've labored pretty faithful in the Master's vineyard," said Miss Sarah, "if I do say it."

"And you'll get your reward, Miss Jenkins," said Miss Hepzibah, as she rose to go. "You can allers take comfort in thinking that. But I do wish you could see your way to help Susan a bit.

"She don't deserve help"—and Miss Sarah's tone was decidedly acid. "She'd oughter have taken my advice in the first place. I told 'em how it would be, an' it comes out pretty much as I said. I told Tom she was too everlastin' delicate, an' would break down in less'n five years, but he would have his own way, an' marry her, an' now she is laid up—just as I said she'd be."

"Pity they didn't listen to you," said Miss Hepzibah, as she went out. "But you know young folks is gener'lly mortal headstrong."

Miss Jenkins often boasted that she never spent an idle minute; and there was always work of one kind or another for her to do; but after her visitor had gone she sat for some time with her hands in her lap, thinking over the contents of the letter she had just received.

Tom's marriage to Susan Bayard, the orphan daughter of a man who, to use the expressions of his neighbors, had never been "forehanded," had not pleased his sister, who thought Susan far too delicate and dainty to prove of much help as the wife of a farmer of slender means.

Tom, however, had been very happy in his wedded life, and had never regretted his choice, as he took pains to say to his sister whenever he wrote to her.

And Miss Sarah, who wasn't as good a Christian as she thought herself, and did not fancy being called a false prophet, resented his happiness, and allowed a feeling of enmity to grow up in her heart against Susan.

Tom's death, seven years after his marriage, was a terrible blow to his wife and children, who were left almost penniless.

But Susan, knowing the way in which she was regarded by her sister-in-law, did not dream of calling upon Miss Sarah for help.

Through the influence of a friend the poor young widow secured the position of teacher in a district school, and for two years, on a very slender salary, had managed to keep the wolf from the door.

Then the mortgage on her home was foreclosed, and a long illness which followed her removal from the farm to a small room in the village of Milford made it necessary for the trustees of the school to provide another teacher in her place.

The sale of the furniture of the farmhouse provided Susan with money to defray her expenses during her illness; but she found herself when convalescent utterly penniless, and with three small children looking to her for support.

It was then that, with a heavy heart, she wrote to her sister-in-law, and it was a letter which ought to have called forth only sympathy and pity from its recipient, but which gave Miss Sarah only a strange sort of pleasure in being able at last to say, "I told you so."

As she sat in her kitchen that warm July afternoon, the quiet broken only by the ticking of the large eight-day clock and the purring of the cat by the stove, she was thinking what she would write in reply; in what words she would remind Susan of Tom's declaration that "neither he nor his should ever ask for a favor at his sister's hands."

The clock struck 4 with a loud, whirring noise, which roused Miss Jenkins with a start from her revery, and she sprang up, surprised and shocked to find how long she had been idle.

"I'll let her wait awhile for my answer," she thought. "It'll do her good to be in suspense a bit. And I reckon it ain't too late to go after them blackberries in the medder-lot. First thing I know them pesky town-boys will be after 'em, an' I won't get none for jam."

She put on her sunbonnet, and, taking a large tin pail from the pantry, went out. She paused on the path which led to the meadow to look back at the house, thinking it was very likely Susan had calculated on being asked to take up her abode there.

It was a large old-fashioned house, with roomy chambers, wide fireplaces and plenty of windows. The grounds surrounding it were well shaded, and an abundance of flowers bloomed in the front garden. It would have been a grand place for children to play, but none had ever played there since Tom had been grown. The place had been left to Miss Sarah by an aunt, and Tom had no share in it. Miss Sarah, however, had cared for and supported her brother, who was very much her junior, until he was able to strike out for himself; and she had made him a present of five hundred dollars when he attained his majority. She thought she had done more than her duty by him, and she desired that he should pay her some consideration in the matter of his marriage. She had never felt the same towards him since, though she tried to heed the motto, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," whenever she spoke of him.

The blackberries in the meadow were very ripe and large, and so plenteous that Miss Sarah had no difficulty in filling her pail in a very short time.

It occurred to her as she walked homeward that perhaps the minister's wife might want to make jam, too, and would appreciate the gift of a few quarts of berries such as these. So, on reaching home, Miss Sarah filled a smaller pail with the fruit, and starting out again, turned her steps toward the village.

"I look such a sight in this sun-bonnet, I reckon I'd best go in the back way," she thought, as she approached the neat frame dwelling in which her pastor lived. "Like as not they've got company to tea."

The heat combined with the long walk to the village, had caused Miss Sarah to feel very tired, and as she entered the minister's garden, and her eyes fell on a delightfully shaded arbor, she concluded to rest a few minutes until she was cooler.

"My face must be red as a beet," she thought, as she seated herself on one of the rustic chairs. "I wish to goodness I'd brought my umbrell."

She had just concluded that she was sufficiently cooled off to present herself at the house, when she heard voices, and peering out through the vines with which the arbor was well screened, she saw Mr. Lawton, accompanied by a lady, coming down the garden path.

Miss Sarah drew back, and wished very sincerely that she had not thought of bringing the berries or had stopped at home long enough to put on a nice dress; for the lady was a stranger, and looked so exquisitely neat and cool the Miss Sarah felt herself by contrast disgracefully untidy.

She had no doubt that the minister was about to show his companion the way to the arbor, and her heart sank at the thought of being found in such a plight. But suddenly the stranger paused, and bent to pick a rose of great beauty.

"If we could only be like this rose," she said, "as fair within as without."

"You forget," said Mr. Lawton, "how often we see worms eating into the heart of the most beautiful roses."

"Is nothing true, then? Are we never to be able to put faith in the 'outward seeming' of anything or any one?"

"Those who make the loudest professions are often the most corrupt," said the minister, "and, as I was saying a moment ago, there are so many, oh, so very many, who think themselves Christians because they go regularly to church, teach in the Sunday school, use no bad language and give liberally to the missions. But they do not think it necessary to guard their thoughts, to fill their daily lives with little acts of kindness. Now, you are a stranger here and are to leave us to-morrow, so I can speak to you as I could not to one familiar with the people who make up my congregation, I will give you a case in point. I have in my church a woman of middle age, who lives alone on a farm a couple of miles from the village. She is very active in the church, is always ready to visit the sick or give to the poor. She has provided for the education of several heathens in Africa, and has taught a class of men in the penitentiary, visited the jail and made herself generally useful. But, nevertheless she is selfish, narrow and sordid to a pitiable degree. She does nothing without making a show about it, so as to be well regarded among men. For years she cherished feelings against an only brother, because he did not marry to suit her, and I was told not an hour ago, that she had declared her intention not to help in any way that brother's sick and penniless widow and children. She speaks of them with bitterness, and even seems to rejoice that at last they are compelled to appeal to her for her aid. I was asked to speak to her on the subject, but she would highly insulted, I know, if I ventured to call her to account for her want of charity and natural affection. She thinks herself a Christian, but in my opinion she is very far from being anything of the kind. She will come to church next Thursday night and pray earnestly for the forgiveness of her sins, and for help to walk in the right way. But she prays only with her lips; her heart has nothing to do with it. She thinks and cares only for the outside seeming, and so"—

At this moment little Lulu Lawton interrupted the conversation by running down the path with the announcement that tea was ready, and the minister said no more.

But Miss Sarah had heard enough. She was pale and trembling and so greatly disturbed that when she hurried from the arbor, as soon as she could without being perceived, she left her pail of berries behind. She met several of her friends on her way home, but she did not even bow to them, so absorbed was she in the recollection of what the minister had said.

Reaching home she sat down in the big rocking chair by the kitchen stove, and leaning her chin on her hand stared before her with eyes from which the scales had fallen. And she was looking inward—for the first time in her life.

"Only the outward seeming," she murmured, over and over, inaudibly, as if the sound of the words frightened her, "and after all these years I've only just found out that I'm not a Christian."

Contrary to the expectations of Mr. Lawton, Miss Sarah did not come to the regular prayer-meeting on Thursday night, and when he called to see her on Friday he was surprised to see three curly headed children making mud pies in the front yard, who informed him in a loud chorus that they had "come to live with Aunt Sarah forever."

Miss Sarah welcomed him very cordially, and although she felt tired and warm after her journey, to Milford, she seemed quite happy.

"This is a great surprise, Miss Jenkins," said the minister, as he followed her into the parlor and took a seat.

"Yes, it'll be surprise to most folks, but I ain't afraid but they'll live through it."

"I think you will be well rewarded for bringing your sister and her children here. Your life was very lonely."

"Yes, I reckon I'll take considerable satisfaction out o' it, it's sort o' nice to see 'em round, for they're well mannered children. Susan's been very particular about 'em. Did you notice the boy as you came in? He's the very moral o' Tom."

As Mr. Lawton walked back to the village he wondered what had waked Miss Jenkins up to a sense of her duty.

Early the following winter Miss Jenkins invited her minister and his wife to tea. The table was well supplied with cake, pickles and preserves, a glass dish of blackberry jam occupying a position before Mrs. Lawton.

"I'm so fond of blackberry jam," said that lady, as she helped herself to the article in question. "I put up a lot of it last summer, but the nicest I made was from some berries my little girl found in the arbor in your garden. We never knew who left them there, but took it for granted they were left there for us, and so took possession of them, pail and all. Lulu calls it my mystery jam. I've often wondered if the mystery would ever be explained."

But it never was.

CAUTION TO YOUNG LADIES.—Romantic young ladies who are in a hurry to get married should take warning from the embarrassing position of the Erie girl who recently married a new-comer in the village of Fairview, by all appearances a very nice young man. Just four weeks after the wedding an Iowa Sheriff turned up and asked the bridegroom to go West with him and be tried for sundry heinous crimes and would take no refusal. So the bridegroom went and the bride of a month is now suffering all the troubles but experiencing none of the pleasures that pertain to widowhood. A little wisdom on the part of this young woman's parents would have gone a long way.

A fine bronze statue of Hercules, in a perfect state of preservation, excepting a fracture across the legs, has been discovered in the course of the work connected with the building of a new theatre in Rome. It is probable that it belonged either to the Baths of Constantine or to Hadrian's Temple of the Sun, which stood near each other at the corner of the Qu'rinal Hill. The statue measures upward of six feet in height, and, considering how very few of the many bronze statues which ornamented the ancient city of Rome have been found its recovery constitutes an archæological event of the highest interest.

Remarkable mirages are among the atmospheric effects in Dakota. The Darlington (D. K.) *News* says that a few mornings since, in that town, the Wesington Hills, over sixty miles distant, could plainly be seen in all their magnificent splendor in the horizon of the north. The mirages occasionally seen are phenomenal wonders. Yorktown, Kimball, and other towns are plainly visible, floating as it were in the clouds. The hills on the west side of the Missouri River are also visible, and afford the observer a landscape picture the beauty of which which cannot be described by pen.

HIS RIGHTS.

Big men are not always just or generous, and many times the small boy is a sufferer at their hands. Sometimes the big man is cross because he has eaten too much dinner—the small boy will understand now how uncomfortable he feels—and he is too big to cry he vents his ill humor, many times, on the first small boy who comes in his way. Now, you know that some people think that if you eat too much meat you will become savage, and as this man who was unjust to the small boy was a butcher, perhaps he had eaten so much that he had become in part a savage. In one of the police courts up-town, in New York, one morning not long since, a very small boy, in kickerbockers, appeared. He had a dilapidated cap in one hand and a green cotton bag in the other. Behind him came a big policeman, with a grin on his face when the boy found himself in the court-room he hestitated and looked as if he would like to retreat, but as he half turned and saw the grin on his escort's face, he shut his lips tighter and meandered up to the desk.

"Please, sir, are you the Judge?" he asked, in a voice that had a queer little quiver in it.

"I am, my boy, what can I do for you?" asked the Justice, as he looked wonderingly down at the mite before him.

"If you please, sir, I'm Johnny Moore. I'm seven years old, and I live in One Hundred and Twenty-third street, near the avenue, and the only good place to play miggles on is in front of a lot near our house, where the ground is smooth; but a butcher on the corner," and here his voice grew steady and his cheeks flushed, "that hasn't any more right to the place than we have, keeps his wagon standing there, and this morning we were playing miggles there, and he drove us away, and took six of mine, and threw them away off over the fence into the lot, and I went to the police station, and they laughed at me, and told me to come here and tell you about it."

The big policeman and the spectators began to laugh boisterously, and the complainant at the bar trembled so violently with mingled indignation and fright that the marbles in his little green bag rattled together.

The Justice, however, rapped sharply on the desk, and quickly brought everybody to a dead silence. "You did right, my boy," said he, gravely, "to come here and tell me about it. You have as much right to your six marbles as the richest man in the city has to his bank account. If every American citizen had as much regard for their rights as you show there would be far less crime. And you, sir," he added turning to the big policeman, who was looking as solemn as a funeral, "you go with this little man to that butcher and make him pay for those marbles, or else arrest him and bring him here."

You see this boy knew that his rights had been interfered with, and he went to the one having authority to redress his wrongs. He did not throw stones or say naughty words, but in a manly, dignified way demanded his rights.—*Christian Union.*

CASTOR OIL.—For waterproof boots a writer says nothing is equal to "coal drawn castor oil, pure and simple," and this is how he uses it. "It is best applied before a moderate fire. The boots to be dressed should be clean and dry, and especial care should be given to the welt and the tongues and their stitching to the upper leathers. I generally begin by pouring the oil from the bottle all round the welt, so that the angle between the sole and the upper leather is quite filled with oil, and then proceed all over the boots including the edges of the soles, rubbing it with the hand. When one is done, have a turn at the other, and so on alternately till you have got in about a table-spoonful and a half on each boot. The tongues being thinner leather, should be quite saturated. Subsequent dressings will not require so much oil. I have never found anything to touch this as a waterproof dressing; the gelantinous oil seems to effectually stop every pore in the leather. There is another advantage for those who are natty in such matters, the boots will soon take a good (common blacking) polish; so much so that a man may, if he likes, waterproof his ordinary walking boots for bad weather without spoiling their appearacce. With a common walking boot of ordinary thickness, apply the oil all over the sole. I wear boots so treated—shooting—over thick woolen socks, for from eight to twelve hours per day or more, without feeling the slighest inconvenience in any way; but they have the chilly feel inseparable from all boots that are oiled in that way.—*Colman's Word.*

Last year over a million and a half of cats were killed for their skins, which have become valuable as fur lining. The industry of cat skin collecting is of very recent growth. If within so short a space of time the casual destruction for their hide of a few stray cats has assumed the respectable dimensions of a solid traffic, estimated in round numbers at hundreds of thousands of skins, what will it be a decade hence? About the superiority of cats' skins over rabbit, rat, or squirrel skins there is no question. The cost of production, too, cannot be called excessive, seeing that each skin is stolen, and the whole original outlay is one stout stick for dispatching puss and a sack to carry her home in, while the total working expenses are the wear and tear of shoe leather in tramping the streets for prey.

THE NEW WASHINGTON.

Washington was laid out mathematically, to begin with. It was mapped on a grand plan; and strange to say, it has finally been realized. Its success results wholly from external causes. Left to itself, Washington would have sunk long ago in its primeval mud, and future generations would hardly have known that such a city had once stood there. It has no elements of independent commercial prosperity. A single act of congress, trunding the capital to some other part of the Union, could sweep Washington into nonentity. It is a political and social center. It is the home of the government. This, and this only, has made it possible to make it what it now is—one of the finest cities in the Union. The original plan on which it was projected has needed little or no revision. There is not a crooked street in the city. The street, marked in one direction by letters and in another by figures, run at right angles, while its twenty-one broad avenues named after as many States in the Union, cross these squares diagonally, converging at various centers as the spoke of a wheel fit into a hub.

One of the most distinguishing features of the New Washington is literally a superficial one. It is the finest paved city on the continent. And this for the reason that it is without heavy traffic to destroy its smoothly laid floor of concrete. It was in 1871, if I mistake not, that Pennsylvania avenue, which had a few cobble stones stirred into its mud, like plums in a pudding, was finally paved with concrete from the capital to the White House. The concrete floor has extended itself in every direction, until now the capital is a vast national roller skating rink. It is, above all things, the paradise of bicyclists. We meet them on every square, speeding over the smooth, hard pavement with the most alluring ease. They are much used by messenger boys, who ride with their hands in their pockets, as if they were a part of the machine. The herdic and the hansom cab have also invaded the national capital. So smooth and unbroken is the pavement that it is easier riding in a herdic than in a street car. The middle of the street, being as hard and even as a floor, is so much better than the sidewalks, which are largely paved with brick, that pedestrians in the quieter by-streets often desert the sidewalks for the asphalt. The boy in New York or Boston who "cuts behind" a wagon finds it to his advantage to hold his feet up. But the Washington ... his feet upon the ground, holds them close together, and, clinging to the strap of the tail-board, is dragged along as if he were sliding on the ice. While this exercise polishes the pavement, it stimulates the local shoe trade.—*Rev. S. J. Barrows in Christian Register.*

SEALSKINS DANGEROUS TO HEALTH.—Dr. J. Solis Cohen, the eminent specialist in throat and chest diseases, said to a reporter of the Philadelphia *Record*, recently, that furs upon garments to be worn about the shoulders and neck are all of them to be avoided. The thoughtless manner in which the garments are thrown back from the shoulders and throat after the body has been unduly heated by them is the chief objection to the furs. They also prevent proper circulation, and as the body in ordinary weather can be kept sufficiently warm with other and lighter garments the furs should be abandoned. A small fur boa which is thrown about the throat while the wearer is in the open air, and at once thrown aside upon entering the house, is considered a good thing. "The sealskin coats, however, are specially worthy of notice," said the doctor, "because they have become so common. It is entirely too heavy a wrap for this climate. If used discreetly, and only in very cold weather, it is unobjectionable; but the trouble is that some of the fair owners of the pretty coats wear them in pretty much all sorts of weather, because they are both fashionable and becoming, and because many ladies can only afford the one garment and must wear it at all times. Thus it is a wrap of everyday use in a climate which does not require so heavy a garment. The result is frequent perspirations suddenly checked. This means cold, consumption, death."

One of the most remarkable oils yet discovered is that found in the Arago oil basin in Wyoming Territory. In a shaft put down on the east side of Bath Creek to a depth of twelve feet, oil flows in of exceptionally high specific gravity. It is, when first exposed, of a brownish color, and can be cut with a knife like soft butter. It gradually turns black on exposure. It has little odor when it first comes from the shaft, though what escapes on the south side of the adjoining ridge has a slight pungency, which it loses on exposure.

In Hamilton, Ga., according to the *Journal* of that place, there lives a gentleman who finds that one species of meat for other men is poison to him. He cannot tolerate hens' eggs. "A sip of coffee settled with egg unsettles his stomach and makes him sick. The presence of eggs in anything he eats nauseates him, and less than the twentieth part of one egg has made him sick for days. To handle broken eggs blister his fingers, and to eat a single egg he thinks would kill him."

There is scarcely a farm in Bucks county to-day, says the Doylestown *Intelligencer*, that would sell for more than the improvements in buildings and fences would cost.

WORRY.

"It is not work, but worry, which kills people." Thus have said Dr. Hall and a dozen other wiseacres, and yet the world does not seem to learn the lesson.

"Learn the lesson!" cries some impatient reader; "what lesson? Do you mean to imply that one can voluntarily throw off worry?"

Yes, to a great extent, worry can be avoided by a persistent effort of the will, accompanied by unflinching adherence to a proper course of conduct. It is impossible that a person of any sensibility can be easy unless his conscience is clear. But a pure conscience is surely within the reach of every one of us.

It is impossible to avoid worrying if sickness is prevalent in our families, but a wise regard for the general laws of health, now within the reach of every person who cares to find them out without learning too much from bitter experience, will keep the health of almost any family fairly good, under ordinary conditions. Take the first symptoms of disease firmly in hand. That course will save much worry.

Living within one's income is another means of avoiding worry. Let Mrs. A. have her double damask, her satin furniture, her two or three or four servants, her carriages and finery, and do not cherish a particle of envy or covetousness. She may be able to afford all this display or she may not. Sternly keep down your own xpenses, and the day may come when Mrs. A. may be glad to share your simple comforts, and wish that she had saved something from her elegance and luxury. Save something, if it is no more than $5 every year of your life. Rainy days come to all of us, and the feeling that one is even partially provided against them helps a good deal to ward off cankering, hateful worry. More men and women have been worried into their graves by debt and money troubles than in our philosophy is dreamt of.

And if the husbands and fathers would only let wine and tobacco alone how much worry would be saved! Wine and tobacco are no doubt valuable medicinal agents for some kind of ailments, but the habitual use of such powerful stimulants unfits men, either in some sudden emergency or little by little, for their responsibilities.

"Yes, but Grant is a great smoker," it has been the habit of men to say, "and Bismarck and Tennyson"—and a host of others.

... Bismarck is in a nervous state which makes him the prey of prejudices and passions destructive to all statesmanship; Tennyson is pouring out a flood of nonsense which even his admirers cannot call poetry. Wine and tobacco may not have had anything to do with the present condition of these three men; they may have been of the utmost service in preserving them even so long and so well as they have been preserved; and, again, there is room for other opinions. At any rate, the use of these two articles and kindred stimulants is causing more worry to helpless women and slavish men than all the other causes put together. Would to heaven that could be put into their places and kept there!

But if every woman—and man, if there be such—who reads these lines, would order her household in the most intelligent, far sighted healthful way she knows of—giving the sneers of the ultra-fashionable and the opinion of the fault-finding world the go-by, a great step would be taken towards the abolishment of King Worry—the petty, vexations monarch who taxes our patient souls so heavily.

A clear conscience; a healthy body; freedom from debt; and avoidance of those tyrant stimulants which bring into our families crime, self-destruction, all the kinds of suffering which attend upon nerve deterioration—these will help to oust King Worry and keep him out.

Mr. Verbeck, a French mesmerist, now in London performs some surprising illusions, using but one hand! A wedding ring borrowed from a lady is hammered into a bar by some volunteer assistant among the audience. The conjuror borrows a programme, rolls it into a cornucopia shaped receptacle for the ring, and without the use of the left hand crumples the paper into a ball, which the volunteer holds tight, full in view of the audience. When he is directed to open it he finds that the crumpled ball of paper consists of five sealed envelopes, one within the other, and with the perfect wedding ring in the smallest and innermost. In the exhibition of the effects of mesmeric control, Mlle. de Marguerit, who assists M. Verbeck, bears without sign of feeling the thrusting of a scarf pin through the fleshy part of the forearm, and afterward, moving rhythmically under musical influence, still in mesmeric trance, stops with the cessation of the music and preserves her poise, motionless, in attitudes which a pantomime *figurante* would certainly find painful, if not impossible.

From the black forests of Germany comes most of the black agates. The smaller stones are made into beads for necklaces, and numbers are useless because badly pierced or chipped. A knave bought a quantity of these modern beads, and is selling them again as antique, in Vienna they are Roman, in London they are Celtic, and in Nantes they are Gallo-Roman.

Indications point to a revival of business this spring.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Dr. J. M. Anders has reached the conclusion that only flowering plants growing in well lighted places, generate ozone, and that the most odorous flowers produce the greatest quantity. The ozone attacks the organic matter of the air and by oxidation renders it inert; and Dr. Anders does not doubt that flowering plants in clear weather give off enough of this natural purifying agent to be of hygienic value in-doors. Foliage plants, although yielding no ozone may be of advantage in contributing to the maintenance of a healthful degree of humidity in the atmosphere of rooms.

By a long series of experiments, a Russian physician, Dr. Zulinski, has proven that tobacco smoke is a distinct poison, although its action upon men is very slight unless inhaled in considerable quantities. He has found that the poisonous property is not exclusively due to the nicotine, for tobacco smoke contains a second toxical principle called colidine, as well as carbonic oxide and hydrocyanic acid. The effects depend largely upon the nature of the tobacco and the manner of smoking it. The most poison is derived from the smoking of cigars, less from cigarettes, still less from pipes, and least of all from the use of nargiles or any other apparatus in which the smoke is passed through water. Tobacco which has been artificially lightened in color is, in Dr. Zulinski's opinion, more dangerous than the darker kinds.

In a recent official publication, the Chief Signal Officer has given a summarized account of 2730 of the storms which occurred from January, 1876, to August 1881, in a region embracing a large part of North America, the Atlantic and Europe. Of these 413 began and ended in America; 589 began in America and ended in the Atlantic; 190 began in America and crossed the Atlantic; 326 began in the Atlantic and ended in Europe; 491 began and ended in Europe; and 66 began in America and crossed the Atlantic and Europe.

Microscopic organisms not only destroy the plant and animal forms familiar to us, but they appear also to build up such forms, and to be necessary to their very existence. A French biologist, Mons. Duclaux, has just made some experiments which tend to prove that plants will not germinate unless microbes exist in the soil; and Pasteur has already been led to the conclusion that microbes are essential to animal life, as digestion cannot be performed unless they are present.

Statistics collected by the American Ornithologists' Union show that great numbers of birds are destroyed by flying against the lighthouses of Cuba. At Paredon Grande, more than 100 birds were found one morning; in one night, last October, 278 were killed by flying against the light-house at Cardenas, and at the San Antonio light-house more than 500 are sometimes picked up after a single night's destruction. Thus is confirmed the view expressed by Prof. Spencer F. Baird, twenty years ago, that every autumn a great bird wave sweeps over from Florida to Cuba.

The treeless condition of parts of the South American Pampas—of the La Plata region, at least—is attributed by Mr. Arthur Nicols to the work of an omnipresent ant, which feeds upon leaves and quickly destroys tree seedlings and other tender plants as soon as the leaves appear above ground. Indian corn grows freely on these plains, its growth being so rapid that the insects do not succeed in completely devouring the young plants.

The attention of the Russian Government has just been drawn to the existance of extensive deposits of sulphur in western Siberia, and an expedition is to be sent to examine them. Europe's supply of sulphur is now chiefly obtained from Sicily.

To assist in determining whether any slow changes in terrestrial latitudes are taking place a series of observations covering a period of several years is to be made at Washington and elsewhere.

Under the influence of galvanic action milk has been kept sweet three weeks in summer, and it is suggested that beer and other liquids may be preserved in a similar manner.

Earthquake observations are to be instituted on the summit of the the Ben Nevis, where is located the highest metrological observatory in the British Isles. The isolated position of this station renders it particularly suited to observations of slight tremors.

The photograph of a tailed boy from Saigon was lately shown to the London Anthropological Society. His age is about eight years, and the appendage 6 or 8 inches long.

A disease called potato-scab has been described by Prof. E. Heiden, who finds it to be occasioned by a parasite fungus, *Rhizoktonia solani*, and not due, as is commonly supposed, to the action of caustic lime upon the surface of the tubers. The disease is severest in fields dressed with farm-yard manure.

Several agricultural chemists of Germany have been studying to improve heavy soils, and now recommend lime as a dressing. The crop for the first season should be potatoes; for the second, oats; for the third, tares or peas; and for the fourth, potatoes again.

Yellow Hawk, formerly a Dakota Indian chief, but now pastor of a self-supporting Indian church, is making a good impression among church people in Danbury, Conn.

THE CONDITION OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN'S WIDOW.—The recent death of Col. Vandevelde is a great misfortune for the poor distraught Empress Charlotte of Mexico, who has been under his care for many years at the Chateau de Bouchout. The Empress was greatly attached to Vandevelde, and his death has not been announced to her. She has been told that he has taken a long journey on business for her brother, the King of the Belgians. She passes much of her time at the piano and at her easel; but since she began to notice the Colonel's absence the Empress has neither played a note or touched her pencils. One of the characteristics of her malady, however, is lack of memory, and it is therefore hoped that in a short time she will have forgotten her guardian, even as she seems to have forgotten the whole of her past existence.

She never speaks of Maximilian or of Mexico, nor even of her father, Leopold I., whose favorite child she was. Of late years she has become absolutely indifferent to dress, although in the earlier years of her insanity she was constantly occupied with her toilet, and even while she was living at the Chateau de Tervueren showed a marked tendency toward coquetry. Sometimes she would arrange her smartest dresses upon the chairs, seemingly imagining that she was still the centre of a court, and would address the gowns alternately in three or four different languages.

When a little while ago Maximilian's valet—who was with him to the last—himself became insane and was taken to Maramar, she fretted about the poor fellow for a few days and then completely forgot him. The afflicted lady receives the kindliest treatment from all about her, and is frequently visited by the King and Queen of the Belgians and the Comte de Flandre.

SHALL WE MEET AGAIN.—The following from the pen of the late George D. Prentice was regarded as meritorious when it first appeared, and age seems to have but added to its worth:

"The fiat death is inexorable. No appeal for relief from the great law which dooms us to dust. We flourish and fade as the leaves of the forest, and the flowers that bloom, wither and fade in a day have no frailer hold upon life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his footsteps. Generations of men will appear and disappear as the grass, and the multitude that throng the world to-day will disappear as footsteps on the shore. Men seldom think of the great event of death until the shadow falls across their own pathway hiding from their eyes the face of loved ones whose living smile was the sunlight of their existence. Death is the antagonist of life and the thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its dark passage may lead to paradise; we do not want to go down into damp graves, even with princes for bed-fellows. In the beautiful drama of Ion, the hope of immortality, so eloquently utteered by the ... in every thoughtful soul. When about to yield his life a sacrifice to fate, his Clemanthe asks if they should meet again to which he responds: I have asked that dreadful question of the hills that are eternal—of the clear streams that flow forever—of stars among those fields of azure my raised spirits have walked in glory. All are dumb. But as I gaze upon thy living face, I feel that there is something in love that cannot wholly perish. We shall meet again, Clemanthe."

The *Art Amateur* for March contains very attractive designs for a mirror frame (morning glories), a desert plate (carnations), a plaque (child's head), a Christmas card box cover (birds and holly), a chair-back, doilies, and repousse work. The frontispiece is a remarkably fine reproduction of Waltner's etching of Rembrandt's famous portrait of "The Gilder," lately sold by the estate of the Duke de Morny to an American purchaser for $40,000. Articles of special value are the notice of "The American Water Color Society Exhibition" and "How Two Houses were Furnished." Dr. Dresser begins a series on "The Decoration of our Homes," and wood engraving, clay modelling, picture framing, china painting in water colors, church needle work and embroidery stitches are among the practical topics treated in this number. The *Art Amateur* is a singularly happy union of the instructive and the entertaining in the domain of art, and stands without a rival in its chosen field. Price, $4 a year; single numbers, 35 cents. Montague Marks, Publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

A MILLIONAIRE'S CHURCH WORK.—It is not often that a millionaire stands up to lead in prayer, but we heard John D. Rockafeller, President of the Standard Oil Company, who has a city residence in 54th street, New York, made an excellent prayer the other evening. He is said to be worth $25,000,000, but he neither drinks nor uses tobacco, and he is a Deacon in Dr. Armitage's Church. He likes a fast horse, and has eleven horses in his stable. Few men, however, lead plainer lives than he, and few put on less style. He gives liberally to unsectarian charities, but, he says, "when it comes to Church work I always give to the Baptists, my own denomination, and to no other Church.

MR. BEECHER ON LENT.—"We have come to the period that has been marked out by the church as a time for solemn thought and for instruction," said Mr. Beecher at the Plymouth Church prayer meeting last night. "It is, where wisely used, admirably adapted to all the purposes of a Christian life. Of course, there are a great many things in it that might be criticised; that men should feel through all the rest of the year a sort of license of high liberty, excessive pleasure and various worldliness, and then suddenly for forty days should live rationally and soberly—that certainly commends itself to sever criticism, and that is a kind of reaction that has grown up in many directions there can be no doubt."

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The Bucks County Gazette.

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 5, '85.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THE INAUGURAL.

The GAZETTE to-day contains the full text of President Cleveland's inaugural address. It is not a long document, neither is it a brilliant one, but, if words are to be taken as a criterion of the purposes of the new administration, it is a declaration that commends itself to the people of the Nation. In his address he urged all citizens to lay aside partisan animosities and give the common Government cordial support, declared in favor of a close application of the Monroe Doctrine to Foreign relations, and principles of strict economy to Domestic affairs. He favored the exclusion of foreign pauper labor, the suppression of Mormon polygamy, the protection of the Indians and their elevation to citizenship, and the maintenance of the rights of the freedmen. He demanded reform in governmental methods, and the application of Civil Service Reform principles to all departments, and declared that in relieving the people from unnecessary taxation, the government should "have a due regard to the interests of capital invested and workingmen employed in American industries."

Republicans can certainly accept that kind of doctrine. The trouble, and there will be trouble, will come from the party that elevated Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency. If the President can withstand the claims of the ultra wing of the Democratic party, and live up to the doctrine he preaches, he will prove to be a man eminently worthy of the position he occupies.

GENERAL GRANT PROVIDED FOR.

The attending physicians of General Grant report that he is affected with an incurable malady that is slowly but surely eating into his system and which will ultimately bring his eventful life to a close.

The country owes much to General Grant. His steady nerve and comprehensive grasp, in the days when the fate of the Nation lay trembling in the balance, decided the victory in favor of the Union.

The last act of the Forty-Eighth Congress in placing General Grant upon the retired list of the Army on full pay, amounting to $13,500 per annum, was a creditable act and it is to be hoped that he will live for years to enjoy the honors and emoluments of his position.

—The programme for the inaugural ceremonies at Washington yesterday was carried out under bright skies. The President-elect was driven from the accompanied by a military escort. Both sides of Pennsylvania-ave. were packed with people, and the houses were bright with bunting and other decorations. At noon Mr. Hendricks took the Vice-President's oath in the Senate Chamber, and soon afterward Mr. Cleveland delivered his inaugural address in front of the Capitol. Then followed the military procession and review, the troops making a fine appearance. Early in the evening there was a display of fireworks in front of the White House. At night thousands of people attended the Inaugural Ball, where dancing continued until an early morning hour.

—Notwithstanding the fact that we have been in the possession of Alaska for nearly twenty years, we know very little about its interior, and very possibly great geographical and material surprises await the explorer. The region of profitable cultivation and habitation has recently been extended much further north in British America than was supposed to be possible, and perhaps Alaska will be found to be of hyperborean fertility or to have great mineral wealth. The results of the projected government expedition into the interior will be looked for with great interest.

—Speaker Carlisle and President Cleveland first met in 1878 at the Willard Hotel dinner table. Mr. Cleveland, then a private citizen, was the guest of his friend, Daniel N. Lockwood, of Buffalo, then a member of Congress, while Mr Carlisle was serving his first term. Cleveland could talk then, and he asked the future Speaker a great many questions about the habits and natures of the congressional species.

—Contrary to the general belief, statistics show that the mortality in clear, cold weather, like the present, is greater than in a mild, moist weather. Many people on account of insufficient protection against the cold contract disease, and others with delicate respiratory organs are worn out and weakened by the continued hammering of intense cold, as it were, on the lungs and bronchial tubes.

—The natives of India are said to give their horses opium when they wish to accomplish long journeys. It is related that an Indian horseman gave his animal a drachm of opium after a fatiguing night's march, and thus enabled him to travel with ease forty miles further, but in the end the practice is destructive to horse flesh.

—The State of Arkansas derives $25,000 per annum from its penitentiary by leasing the labor of eighty convicts to cigar manufacturers and handing over 280 others to farmers, the consideration being $3.75 per month and all expenses.

—On the car supporting the Liberty Bell at New Orleans Exposition, photographs of Jeff Davis are exposed for sale, to the amazement of Northern visitors.

AFTER TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

After twenty-four years the Democratic party returns to power. One thing, at least, must be admitted. If there is a Government left for Democrats to administer, their gratitude is due to the Republican party, which saved the country from disruption and secession, suppressed a rebellion, Democratic in its origin, and restored the Nation's credit. Republicans had little for which to be grateful to the Democratic party when they took charge of the Government in 1861.

There is a Government with a well-ordered system of administration, the best Civil Service this country has ever known; a tariff that has multiplied industries and diversified labor, a banking system that is at once stable, elastic and well adapted to promote the growth of the Nation; a currency and a credit which the Democratic party have been powerless to destroy, and above all, there is an undivided country, an indissoluble Union, without legalized traffic in human souls.

The Republican party goes out of power with a consciousness that it has neither neglected its opportunities nor betrayed the great interests entrusted to it. The country owes not only its prosperity but its existence to the long line of continuous Republican Administration ending to-day.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Notwithstanding the extraordinary interest connected with the closing scenes of a session of Congress and the transfer of the Government to the hands of a new administration, the leading sensation, last week, at Washington, was caused by a striking defeat of the Cleveland administration at the hands of its own friends, before it could make any resistance. This defeat occurred upon a proposition, by Mr. Randal, as an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill which would give the President power to suspend, at his own option, the coinage of the standard silver dollar; and yet this plain proposition was defeated to the House of Representatives by the Democratic party, by an immense majority. In fact, the situation was accentuated in the strongest possible manner, for, on the same day, there was published, in a Washington paper, a very strong letter from President Cleveland, addressed to an Ohio member of Congress, earnestly exhorting his friends to stop the coinage of the silver dollar as a measure imperatively necessary to avert a most disastrous financial crisis. It was directly in the face of this letter that the House, by a vote of 149 nays to 119 yeas, refused to adopt Mr. Randall's proposition. This majority appears to be made up chiefly of members from the South and West, and was regarded as significant of the existance of a discontented feeling already, fully organized in those sections of the country, at the obvious intentions of New York to attempt to monopolize the control of the new administration.

—When the first and greatest of Republican Presidents took the reins of government thirty-one million people occupied a settled area of over a million square miles. In 1860 the population had increased to fifty millions, who occupied over a half a million square miles more, upon which the density of population had increased from twenty-six to thirty-two persons to each mile. In 1860 the true valuation of the total property of the country was sixteen billion dollars. This increased in the twenty years to nearly forty-four billions, or a valuation of $870 per capita, compared with $540 in 1860. From less than a billion and a half of loans, capital, circulation and specie in 1860 the banking business increased to almost two billions in 1880. In 1860 there were 2,000,000 farms covering four hundred and seven million acres, which produced over a billion bushels of cereals. In 1880 there were four million farms covering 536,000,000 acres, producing nearly three billion bushels. In 1860 one billion dollars were invested in manufactures which employed 1,311,000 hands, whose average income was $289 a year. In 1880 nearly three billion dollars were invested in manufacturing, 2,732,000 hands were employed and their wages averaged $346 a year. The value of the manufactures produced had increased from nearly two billions to over five billion dollars. The imports per capita, which stood in 1860 at $8.89, had increased in 1880 to $14.78, while the exports changed from $8.84 to $16.61 in 1880, thus changing the balance of trade in our favor for the first time. In fine, in the words of the leading English statistician, Mulhall, "in nearly all of the factors of national prosperity the United States stands first among the nations."

All this wonderful increase of prosperity has come about under Republican rule. In no country on earth is more prosperity enjoyed to-day than in the United States. Religious freedom we have always had. Complete political and educational freedom has been brought about by the Republican party alone. The platforms of the party from the first show that immigration has been welcomed; political equality has been urged and a long and bloody war fought to insist upon it; education for all has been advocated; a sound system of finance established; the actual settler has been encouraged; the working man and his industry fostered and protected with honesty, consistency and vigor. The United States has been made in fact as well as in name the home of the free, and brave and prosperous.

—A chicken-raising fever has broken out at Nyack, N. Y., incubators being employed to bring forth the feathered progeny, and the family that is without an incubator is regarded as behind the times. There is a rivalry between several citizens as to who can raise the most and best chickens by artificial heat, and one man has several buildings devoted to the business, while another has broken ground for a building with a capacity of hatching 1,000 chickens per week. The hens in the vicinity are becoming downhearted because their occupation in this line is gone.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS—In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen I am about to supplement and seal, by the oath which I shall take, the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and right of self-government, they have committed to one of their fellow citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service.

This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer; and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare.

Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of a Government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principle needs no apology, and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guarantee of good government.

But the best result in the operation of a Government, wherein every citizen has a share, largely depend upon a proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partisan should be merged in the patriotism of the citizen.

To-day the executive branch of the Government is transferred to new keeping. But this is still the Government of all the people, and it should be none the less an object of affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and the exultation of partisan triumph, should be supplanted by an ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will, and a sober, conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust, and determine, with manly confidence in one another, to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the Constitution, which launched by the founders of the republic, and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and the aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes.

By the Father of his Country our Constitution was commended for adoption as "the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession." In that same spirit it should be administered, in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to Federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that "that the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished if, in the halls of national legislation, that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the Constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of private interest and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced.

In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and tion, a careful observance of the distinction between powers granted to the Federal Government and those reserved to the States or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which, by the Constitution and laws, have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the Government.

But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen on the farm, in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade, and everywhere, should share with him. The Constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours, the Government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours, the suffrage which executes the will of freemen is yours; the law and the entire scheme of our civil service rule, from the town meeting to the State Capitol, is yours. Your every voter, as surely as your Chief Magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all: Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants, and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil polity, municipal, State, and Federal, and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in the republic.

It is the duty of those serving the people in public place to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the government, economically administered, because this bounds the right of the Government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of the citizen, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government, and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected, for a limited time, to manage public affairs are still of the people, and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which among their fellow citizens aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity.

The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions, and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambition upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is is the policy of Monroe, of Washington, and Jefferson—"Peace, commerce, and honest friendship, with all nations; entangling alliances with none."

A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demands that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests and make the wages of labor sure and steady, and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital invested and workingmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury to tempt extravagance and waste. Care for the property of the nation, and for the needs of future settlers, requires that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation.

The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the Government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship; and that polygamy in the Territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed. The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.

The people demand reform in the administration of the Government and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end, civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employees who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise and the vicious method of those who expect such rewards. And those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency, or the surrender of honest political belief.

In the administration of a Government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men there should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights, or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the Constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to that relation, and charges them with all its duties, obligations, and responsibilities.

These topics, and the constant and ever varying wants of an active and enterprising population, may well receive the attention and the patriotic endeavors of all who make and execute the Federal law. Our duties are practical, and call for industrious application, an intelligent perception of the claims of public office, and, above all, a firm determination, by united action, to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man. And let us not trust to human effort alone; but, humbly acknowledging the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of nations and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history, let us invoke his aid and his blessing upon our labors.

—The Republican party steps out, not by the deliberate judgement of the people, but by the bold usurpation and the flagrant overthrow of free elections at the South. With an honest ballot-box its career of victory would be still unbroken. But it accepts the verdict, however vitiated and unfair, and enters upon its new role with unabated spirit and undismayed purpose. It takes up the function of the party of opposition and will meet its duties with the same intelligent understanding and the same patriotic impulse which guided it in the conduct of the government. It will not imitate the example of the Democratic party for the quarter of a century and carry on a blind, perverse and wanton opposition to whatever the Administration may propose, regardless of its merits, but will sustain what is right as earnestly as it condemns what is wrong. It will be true to its own character, and to the right-minded masses who follow its flag. Much of its work has been done; much remains to be done, it cannot leave the triumphs of force and of injustice to stand, it cannot rest without rising to all new demands; and it will go forward with the confident expectation of resuming the sceptre which it now relinquishes.—*Philadelphia Press*

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM A DREAM AND A FANCY.—The Bay State Club poses as the pink of Massachusetts, or Boston, Democracy. The club had a dinner on Monday, at which the principal speech was made by ex-Mayor Palmer. Here is an extract from his address: "It is a beautiful dream, and not less so is that other sweet fancy which leads the Republicans to think that competitive examination is the chief end and glory of man and that the vital essence of honest and efficient administration is secured if only we insist that our civil servants, from an exciseman to a letter carrier, and from the clerk in the Washington department to the humble janitor in the Boston Custom House, shall be able to state when tobacco was first raised in Virginia, or who first discovered the Mississippi River, or how long it will take one of Mr. Evarts' sentences to pass a given point."

RATHER ROUGH ON YOUNG MEN.—Ever since Mrs. Julia Ward Howe asked the question, "Is Polite Society Polite?" attention has been directed to very many evidences causing it to be answered negatively. Who will say that the majority of young men now entering life are not wanting in chivalorous instincts; that they do not live entirely for themselves, and rather admire their own indifference to the obligations imposed by good breeding? Natural defects of character or disposition are not controlled, either by their natural guardians or by themselves, and they simply push about like puppies who have just opened their eyes, without consideration for anybody's feelings or whether there may not be something due to the larger issues of life.—*Boston Beacon.*

☞William McKnew, 124 Fayette St., Baltimroe, Md., says: "I believe 'Favorite Remedy' is a good medicine. It is doing me more good than anything I ever tried, and I have tried almost everything, for I am a sufferer from dyspepsia." While "Favorite Remedy" is a specific in Stomach and Bladder diseases, it is equally valuable in cases of bilious disorders, Constipation of the Bowels and all the class of ills apparently inseparable from the constitutions of women.

—Prof. W. J. Rolfe believes in the probability of Shakespeare's having visited Italy. The atmosphere of many plays is thoroughly Italian. Portia says: "This night, methinks, is but the daylight sick, it looks a little paler." No such moonlight was ever seen in England.

—Lake Michigan is reported to be frozen entirely across to a depth of from two to three feet, and the propellers *City of Ludington* and *Wisconsin* are reported frozen in somewhere on its waters.

—Richard Ryan, well known in political and military circles in Mt. Carmal, Pa., drank five drachms of laudanum yesterday morning and died two hours ater.

—An Iowa editor wrote an onituary of one of his subscribers, at the request of the widow, in which he advertently spoke of the deceased as having gone to a "far happier home." The widow is out gunning, and the editor has fled for his life.

—The Phœnix Iron Company has closed its puddling mill.

—General Wolseley's wife heard first of the fall of Kartoum from a crossing sweeper. She was out in the morning for her usual walk, and crossing Grosvenor Square was saluted by the sweeper, to whom she was known: "Very sorry for this bad news my lady." "What bad news?" "This about Kartoum being taken." "Absurd!" said Lady Wolseley; "where did you hear such nonsense?" "It ain't nonsense. I took a letter from a house here to Marlborough House just now, and the porter there was reading it out of the *Telegraph*." Lady Wolseley returned home and an hour later received a dispatch from the War Office.

—Colonel Lamont, as private secretary of Governor Cleveland of New York, received $4,000 salary per annum. As private secretary of President Cleveland of the United States, he will receive only $3,250.

Long continuance in power and the vast and almost unweildly growth of strength and influence have bred dissension within the party and distrust from without. It would be contrary to nature if the case was otherwise, but we believe that in the history of no nation will there be found a political party which could point with more pride to its record, or which has been less weakened by corruption than the Republican party, which now goes into opposition and has its history to make anew.—*Phil. News.*

—The Atlantic *Constitution* says the north Georgia marble is the finest in the world. A local quarryman has just cut a counter for the Kimball House sixteen feet in length and four feet broad out of one solid block. He says "We could supply a flawless marble column eighty feet long and five feet in diameter. A hundred years from to-day the quarries will have been barely touched. The supply of marble of surpassing quality and of every shade of color is exhaustless."

—Three masked men entered William Harris' house two miles from Dayton, O., Monday night, bound and gagged Mr Harris, and threatened him with death unless he revealed the hiding place of $2000. He declared he had given all he had, $240, and the burglars, after ransacking the house in vain, departed, [illegible] bound and gagged.

—According to *Industrial America*, there are in Michigan 117 firms engaged in the manufacture of salt with aid of machinery, and 4,500 covers for making solar salt. The manufacturing capacity of the wells is 3,875,000 barrels. The amount actually manufactured during the year ending Dec. 1 was 3,252,175 barrels. In Marine City a solid bed of pure salt was lately struck at a distance of 2,000 feet.

☞KIND WORDS FOR A GOOD THING.—Dr. David Kennedy: My wife has used your "Favorite Remedy" for General Debility and Liver Complaint, and is getting strong and well. I can cheerfully recommend its use in every family as a family medicine. Yours, with gratitude, WILLIAM LUNDYY, Baltimore Md.

☞Is your hair turning gray and gradually falling out? Hall's Hair Renewer will restore it to its original color, and stimulate the follicles to produce a new and luxuriant growth. It also cleanses the scalp, eradicates dandruff, and is a most agreeable and harmless dressing.

☞OIL FROM NATURE'S WELLS.—The skin on the head is kept soft and flexible by a secretion from the oil glands. When these are clogged the hair dries and falls off. Parker's Hair Balsam renews their action, restores the original color to the hair and makes it soft and glossy. It also eradicates dandruff. Not greasy, not a dye, deliciously perfumed. Delightful for a lady's toilet table. The best of dressings. Preferable to all similar articles because of its superior cleanliness and purity.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

LOVELL ALL CLAMP ROLLER SKATE

PRICE, $6.
Nickel Plated.
Discount to Dealers.
LOVELL Rink Skates, $3.50. Easiest to adjust. Steel Spring Tension. No Rubber to wear out. SOLE PHILADELPHIA AGENTS
E. K. TRYON, Jr. & CO., Phila'a.

SHORTHAND Pamphlets mailed free. Lingle's Compendium, $1. Lessons, by mail, $5. Lingle's College of Shorthand 1431 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., J. M. LINGLE

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLEARING OUT SALE.

WINTER GOODS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

In order to make room for Spring Goods I must dispose of a large amount of Winter Stock that is still on hand, and which I am ready to dispose of a prices very much below its actual value.

DRESS GOODS,

In great variety, are included in this drop.

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S COATS at 25 per cent. reduction.

Blankets and Comfortables.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLIN,

by the yard or piece, at prices, I think lower than we shall be able to sell them at a month or six weeks later.

J. Wesley Wright,

Next Canal Bridge.

Mill St. Bristol, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

On and after November 16, 1883

MAIN LINE.

Trains leave Broad Street Station.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

"New York and Chicago Limited," of Pullman Palace Cars ... *11 25 a m
Fast Line Pittsburg and the West ... *11 30 a m
Western Express ... *9 10 p m
Pacific Express ... *11 20 p m
Harrisburg Express ... *4 40 a m
Niagara Express ... †7 40 a m
Watkins Express ... †11 10 a m
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express daily except Saturday on Saturday runs to Renova 11 20 p m
Kane Express ... †5 40 a m
Renova Express ... †11 10 a m
Martinsburg Express ... †4 30, 7 40 and 11 10 a m
Chambersburg and Hagerstown Express ... †4 30 4 30 and 11 10 a m, daily, 11 20 p m For Chambersburg only, 5 40 p m
Shenandoah Valley Railroad every week day at 7 40 a m and New Orleans Express, via Luray and Chattanooga, daily at 11 20 p m
Harrisburg and York Express ... †5 40 a m
Mail Train ... †7 00 a m
Harrisburg Accommodation ... †2 14 p m
York and Hanover Express ... †5 40 a m
York, Hanover and Frederick Express ... †11 10 a m
Columbia and York Accommodation ... †4 40 p m
Parkesburg Train ... †11 45 a m and †5 45 p m
Downingtown Accommodation 6 40 and 7 15 a m and 5 45 p m On Sunday at 7 45 a m and 5 45 p m
West Chester Express, 7 40 a m, 4 40 and 5 40 p m
Accommodation 6 10 and 11 45 a m, 2 14, 4 15, 5 15, 5 45, 6 45 7 45, and 11 45 p m On Sunday, 7 45 and 11 45 a m, 1 15, 5 15 and 10 15 p m
Phœnixville, via Mayor, Express, 7 40 a m, 2 14 and 5 40 p m, every week day.

Trains Arrive From Pittsburg, 3 05 and 7 50 a m, 6 15 and 7 25 p m daily, 4 25 a m, except Monday From Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport, 7 50 a m Daily, except Monday From Lock Haven, 3 15 p m daily, except Sunday From Watkins, Elmira and Williamsport, 7 25 p m, daily, except Sunday.

Sleeping car tickets can be had at Broad and Chestnut Streets, 838 Chestnut Street, and Broad Street Station.

Time cards and full information can be obtained at the stations and at the following

TICKET OFFICES { No 838 Chestnut Street, S E cor Broad and Chestnut, No 116 Market Street, No 4 Chelton Ave, Germantown, No 224 Federal St, Camden.

CHAS E PUGH, General Manager. J R WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ADAM H. WARTHMAN CO.,

HOG SLAUGHTERERS,

35 & 37 Poplar Street,

BELOW FRONT, PHILADELPHIA

CHOICE CORN FED HOGS

SLAUGHTERED DAILY

For use of Sausage Makers and Store-Keepers. Also LOINS, SHOULDERS, HEADS, FEET, ETC

At Lowest Market Prices

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

FARMER'S NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY,

BRISTOL, PA., January 15th, 1885

At an election held this day, the following Stockholders were elected Directors of the Bank: C. N. Taylor, Pierson Mitchell, Louis T. Hoguet, Elwood Burton, Anthony Swain, Edward Thomas, Charles Moon, J. P. Agnew, M. D., John Burton.

And at a meeting of the Directors, subsequently held, Caleb N. Taylor, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier

CO PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and title of NEVEGOLD, SCHEIDE & CO., having expired by limitation, notice is hereby given that FREDERICK NEVEGOLD and CHARLES E SCHEIDE have this day associated themselves in a co-partnership, under the name, style and title of NEVEGOLD, SCHEIDE & CO for the purpose of manufacturing Bar, Hoop and Band Iron

FREDERICK NEVEGOLD,
CHARLES E SCHEIDE.

Bristol, Pa., Jan 1st, 1885

SAFE, SURE AND SPEEDY CURE

RUPTURE, VARICOCELE AND SPECIAL DISEASES of either sex. Why be humbugged by quacks, when you can find in Dr Wright the only Regular Physician in Philadelphia who makes a specialty of the above diseases and CURES THEM? CURES GUARANTEED. Advice free, day and evening. Strangers can be treated and return home same day. Offices private.

DR. W. H. WRIGHT,

241 North Ninth Street, Above Race
P. O. Box 673. Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN LANTELL

MERCHANT TAILOR,

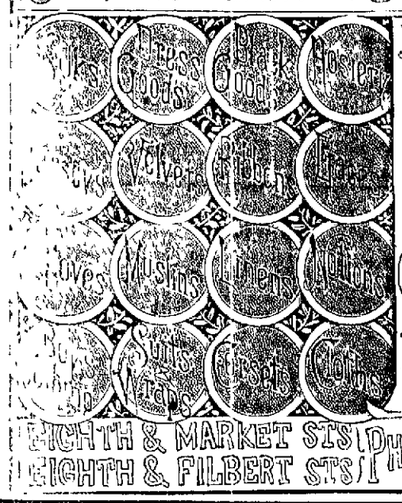
No. 54 Dorrance Street,

BRISTOL, PA.

☞Custom work and repairing promptly attended to. Prices to suit the times.

MISCELLANEOUS

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER



Dealers in Dry Goods Exclusively.

EIGHTH & MARKET STS. PHILADELPHIA
EIGHTH & FILBERT STS.

Upper Lehigh and Other First-Class COAL,

EGG, STOVE, SMALL STOVE, $5.50.
CHESTNUT, $5.25.
BLACKSMITH'S COAL, First-Class,
$5.00 PER TON, AT THE YARD.
HARD AND SOFT WOOD, dry and nicely split.

AMBER SOAP, The Best in the Market for Family Use.

CHARLES W. PEIRCE,
CORNER WASHINGTON AND CANAL STS.

"THE TIME."

"NOW FOR BARGAINS."

After New Year's Day Dress dealers are anxious to get our Stocks of Winter Goods sold down as low as possible before we take our annual Inventory. In order to do this lower prices are often made than goods are really worth—what this, of course, is a loss in some way—it is again in another. But the buyer can now make a dollar go further as it is likely it will be possible for it to go very soon in our Stores, and still a great assortment to select from. Those in need of goods for personal or household wear and who wish to economize in their purchases, can now do so by calling on

JOHN MOORE & CO.,

517 & 519 NORTH SECOND STREET, above Noble, Philadelphia

Head-Quarters for RUBBER GOODS.

Ladies, Misses and Gents Gossamer Waterproofs, Boots, Shoes, Felts and Rubber Sundries

WALLACE, JONES & CO., 827 Market Street, Philadelphia.

TRUSSES.

OF VARIOUS PATTERNS AND OF ALL SIZES

Prices as a rule much lower than city parties who make a specialty of Trusses.

DR. H. PURSELL,

S. W. CORNER MILL AND CEDAR STS.,

BRISTOL, PA.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1846

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Terms, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No 261 Broadway, New York.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Seven Years' practice before the United States and foreign Patent Office, and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents. Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 261 Broadway, New York.

J. K. WILDMAN.

No. 26 South Third Street

Philadelphia.

BONDS AND STOCKS

of all kinds bought and sold.

United States Bonds

EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES

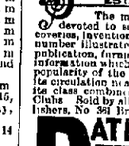
HOGUET'S

Pioneer Drug Store!

(ESTABLISHED IN 1844)

The Oldest and Largest in Bucks County

Nos. 13 & 15 Mill (Main) Street, Bristol, Pa.



Constantly on hand a large stock of first-class DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, and all kinds of Spices, ground and whole, bought from first hands for cash, and will be sold at low prices. Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded.

N. B.—No counterfeit goods kept for sale

L. A. HOGUET,
Druggist and Chemist

7% FARM LOANS

In INDIANA and OHIO. Nothing safer, more desirable or more prompt. For further information and current rate, address

JOS. A. MOORE,
84 East Market Street,
Indianapolis Ind

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has taken the shop on

CANAL STREET BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND DORRANCE STS.,

where he will do all kinds of Blacksmithing. Special attention given to Shoeing. Satisfaction given.

FRANK S. MOSS, Bristol

FREE A book of 100 pages on Love & Courtship, sent free by the Union Publishing Co., Newark, N. J. Send 5c for Postage.

Buyers Always Desire

To get to Headquarters for their supplies, and this is why they come to us. They have come, are coming and will come to derive the benefit from the advantages we offer over any other house.

WILTONS - (some left) - $1 50
OUR BEST VELVET CARPETS, - 1 00
(Outwear we believe, two Moquettes)
OUR VELVETS - - - 97
" " (some few) - - 85
(Moquettes effects, and wear as well)
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 50c, and upwards
ALL WOOL EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
(Good patterns) - at 60c.

Remember that these different grades are the best of their kind. Secure them at our present prices.

J. & J. DOBSON,
Manufacturers,
809 & 811 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

T. B. DOUGLASS,

No. 61 Mill Street, Bristol, Penna.,

Has always on hand a large stock of first class Stoves and Tinware.

Parlor Stoves, Double Heaters, Cook Stoves, Ranges, Portable Heaters, High Art Stoves, and Embossed Stove Boards, and Bread Boxes, Tin Pitchers, Paper Wash Basins, Galvanized Watters, Argot Ware, Knives, Forks and Spoons.

Metaline Brilliant,

the best article in the world for cleaning nickel, brass, silver, &c.

Wash Boilers, Japan-ware, Milk Pans and other articles in the tin line.

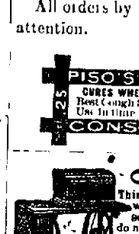
Polite attention. No trouble to show goods.

TIN ROOFING A SPECIALTY.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION.
25 100

ONLY $20.



This Style Philadelphia SINGER, with full Set of Attachments, sent on two weeks trial. We do not ask you to pay one cent until you use the machine in your own house for two weeks. Other companies charge $60 for this machine. Warranted for 5 years. Circular and testimonials free.

C. A. WOOD & CO.,
17 North 10th St., Philada., Pa.

A. B. FARQUHAR, Manufacturer, York, Pa.

SEND FOR Illustrated Catalogue.

FARQUHAR'S IMPROVED SHAKEY PATENT Continuous Hay and Straw PRESSES.

Steam Engines and Saw Mills a Specialty.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1884.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY," in the borough of Bristol, in the county of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the provisions of the "Act of Congress to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes," approved July 12, 1882

Now, therefore, I, HENRY W. CANNON, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY," in the Borough of Bristol, in the county of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association, namely, until close of business on December 15, 1904.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 10th day of December, 1884.

H. W. CANNON,
Comptroller of the Currency
[No. 377.]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 5, '85.

☞ Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter

PUBLISHER'S BULLETIN.

Single copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers for mailing, at this office. Price, three cents.

The GAZETTE can be had at Chambers' News Agency, Mill street.

If you like this paper send it to some friend, who may be induced to subscribe. You thus do your friend a favor and oblige us.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK—Arrives 7:00 and 11:15 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Closes 7.00 and 11.15 A. M., 4:00 and 8:40 P.M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7.00 and 8:45 A. M., and 4.00, 5.00 and 7.30 P. M. Closes 5:45 and 10:15 A. M., 2.55 and 6:00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11:30 A M. Closes 12.00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EDDIE—Arrives 11:00 A. M. Closes 11:30 A. M.

BELVIDERE, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4.00 P. M. Closes 8:00 A. M.

TRENTON—Arrives 10.00 A. M. and 4:00 and 7:30 P. M. Closes 8.00 A. M., and 4:00 and 6:40 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives 10:00 A. M.

Malls for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6:30.

Post Office closes at 8 P. M. Saturday night at 8.30 P. M. W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

For Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION.—**2.42, 5.35, 6.30, 6.53, 7.23, 7.50, 8.10, 8.23, 9.46, 10.58 A. M., 12.15, 1.38, 3.05, 3.21. 4:11. 5.43. 6.29, 7.06, 7.36, 9.38, 11.20 P. M. Sundays.—8.10, 9.00 A.M., 12.25 5.24, 6.08, 7.15, 9.28 P. M.**

From Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION.—**12.01, 6.06, 6.50, 7.32, 8.20, 10.01, 11.15 A. M., 12.01, 2.00, 3.26, 4.30, 5.00, 5.25, 6.00, 6.32, 6.35, 7.15, 10.16, 11.15 P. M. Sundays.—12.01, 6.30, 7.40, 8.20, 8.45 A. M., 2.06 and 6.00 P. M.**

For Trenton.

12.11, 1.05, 7.28, 8.30, 9.16, 11.00, 11.56 A.M., 12.54, 3.01, 4.14, 5.24, 5.36, 6.29, 6.42, 7.09, 7.34, 10.00, 11.11 P. M. Sundays.—9.16, 9.49 A.M., 3.00, 7.09 P.M.

From Trenton.

2.22, 5.30, 7 0, 7.56, 8.09, 9.25, 10.41, 11.55 A M., 1.20, 2. 9, 3.00, 3.50, 5.25, 6.20, 6.52, 7.16, 9.18, P.M. Sundays.—2.22 A.M., 12.01, 5.00, 5.51, 9.05 11.00 P.M.

For New York.

1.05, 7.28, 9.1 11.56 A.M., 5.36, 6.42, 7.09, 10.00 P.M. Sundays.—1.05, 9.16 A. M., 7.09, P. M.

From New York.

6.20, 8.30, 11.10 A. M., 1.00, 4.40, 5.00, 7.00, 12.00 night. Sundays—10.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M.

SOCIETIES.

Hermione Lodge, 109, K. of P. Washington Hall. Friday evenings.

Hopkins Lodge, 87, I. O. O. F. Washington Hall. Wednesday evenings.

Fidelity Council, 21, Jr. O. U. A. M. Mohican Hall. Thursday evenings.

Mohican Tribe, Imp. O. R. M. Mohican Hall. Monday evenings.

H. Clay Beatty Post, 73, G. A. R. Mohican Hall. Every other Tuesday evening.

Bristol Castle, 103, A. O. K. M. C. Mohican Hall. Friday evenings.

Bristol Lodge, 25, A. Y. M. Masonic Hall. Saturday evenings on or before full moon.

Bristol Division, 107, Sons of Temperance Caleen's Hall. Tuesday evenings.

Martha Washington Chamber, No. 2, O. K. F. Washington Hall. Thursday evenings.

H. Clay Beatty League, No. 20, L. L. L. Mohican Hall Every other Wednesday evening.

The GAZETTE is not a Democratic organ; it does not believe in Democratic principles as enunciated by Democratic politicians; it has no hold on the affections of the Democratic party; it cannot influence Democratic appointments, and it is in favor of James Drury for Postmaster of Bristol.

In view of the above announcement, it is evident that the GAZETTE does not want the Democratic postmaster to be a gentleman, that it does not want the Democratic Postmaster to be an efficient business man, that it does not want the Post Office for the next four years to be a place where people transacting business will be treated with courtesy and affability.

Of course the motive for our support of James Drury for Postmaster is apparent. While we recognize the fact that the mere suggestion of his appointment brings dismay to many; while we know that he is personally obnoxious to the best class of citizens and business men of this town, and that there are other applicants in the Democratie ranks for the position who could conduct the office much more satisfactorily to the public; the good that will eventually result to the Republican party by having this class of persons put in positions where they come in contact with the people, will do more toward disgusting people with modern Democracy than never ending discussions of financial questions, the tariff, or other issues that are developed during a National campaign.

The appointment to office of such persons is not only bad for the Democracy, but acts as a corrective for Republicans as well. It brings them face to face with the practical results of Democratic supremacy, and is a constant reminder of the folly of seeking to inaugurate reforms outside of their party lines.

A bitter pill is hard to swallow. It is peculiarly nauseating, and brings a sickening expression of countenance and a disagreeable shudder, even before it is taken. But while its nastiness is unquestioned, its efficiency is never doubted. The GAZETTE is in favor of Bristol taking the pill, and is, therefore, opposed to any opposition to the appointment of James Drury for Postmaster at Bristol.

—On last Saturday night some roughs effected an entrance into the second story of Washington Hall and did considerable damage there. They broke down the gas pipes, destroyed the globes, and injured to some extent the piano. There have no arrests yet been made. The room is occupied by "The Grattan Literary Society" and it is supposed that the act was done by some parties who were inimical to the persons belonging to that organization.

—There have been about sixty service pipes from the water street mains frozen up, and great inconvenience to that number of families has been the result. In some cases the streets have been dug up and the pipes thawed out, but a great majority of the pipes are not yet touched. The pipes are laid between three and four feet below the surface, where frost seldom reaches.

—At the opening of the Bristol skating rink, which will take place in a few days, the Quaker City club, of Philadelphia, in full uniform, will give special exhibitions in artistic skating. Also other professionals will be in attendance.

—Patrick Hamilton, an aged resident of Bristol, died on Tuesday night last, in the 86 year of his age. The funeral will be at St. James' Church, on Friday, at half past two o'clock P. M.

—Rev. George R. Morris, of Philadelphia, on last Friday evening, delivered a very excellent temperance address at the M. E. Church. The church was fairly filled.

—The special train which conveyed President Cleveland to Washington, stopped at Bristol about half an hour, being detained by a local train ahead.

—The city ice-boat is expected at Bristol by to-morrow or Saturday.

AN INCIDENT.

BY SMILER.

Now flaunt your banners, Bristol town!
Now raise your flag on high!
Now shout your loud exulting songs,
Your pæans of victory!

Your name and fame are known abroad,
The world your greatness owns,
One of your sons has sung your praise,
In stirring trumpet tones."

Beside the festive board he sat,
Midst men of high renown,
Himself the peer of any there,
Because from Bristol town.

He heard the host in graceful style
Speak of the mighty men
That rule the earth—the ones who wear,
The royal diadem.

He heard him say, that deep regret
At first had filled his soul,
That none of these high, mighty ones,
Would taste his flowing bowl.

But pleased he was to find he erred,
Rapture now filled his heart,
One of earth's mighty ones was there
Who nobly played his part.

He said that London's great Lord Mayor
Was not within their reach,
But Bristol's Mayor was present there,
And he called him for a speech.

And then uprose, with blushing brow
And palpitating heart,
The loyal son of Bristol town
To take old Bristol's part.

He stood amid those solid men,
His form was tall and spare,
And gracefully he spread his arms,
And waved them in the air.

He spoke of what he thought he knew,
And with his theme waxed warm,
And gave to those who eager heard
His ideas on reform.

He told of reform battle won
By boldness or intrigue,
And how the fighters afterward
Had joined the Union League.

He told of some that placed against
The column of reform
A ladder, which they nimbly climbed,
And so escaped the storm.

He said it did him good to see
His friends, who vain had tried,
To find reform outside the lines,
Now search for it inside.

While for his Democratic friends,
He loved them, every man,
But he'd love them so much more, if they
Would turn Republican.

And then he spoke of Bristol town,
And here his speech grew strong;
He told those Philadelphia chaps
They'd have to bounce along,

Or Bristol would catch up to them,
And pass them in the race,
For nevermore should people say
She was a one-horse place.

They must distinctly understand,
That Bristol was awake,
Her Burgess and her Councilmen
Would no rear benches take.

They all proposed to be in front,
And put the town there, too,
And then he stopped and said no more,
Because he had got through.

So nobly spake he, and his words
Compelled the crowd to cheer,
And they drank the health of Bristol town
In Leibenkrausen beer.

And loud and long the praise was sung
Of ancient Bristol town,
And the spirits of the crowd went up
As they poured the spirits down.

And Bristol's name and Bristol's fame
Are safe within his care
Who could force a cheer for Bristol town
From the crowd assembled there.

Then ring your bells, old Bristol town,
And let your cannons roar,
For your town is known o'er all the land
As it never was known before.

—Between twenty-five and thirty Bristolians went to Washington to witness the inaugural ceremonies.

—One starry flag waved on Radcliffe street on inauguration day from the residence of Hon. Symington Phillips.

—The ice in the river is no longer safe for pedestrians, and travel between Bristol and Burlington has consequently been suspended.

—On Sabbath evening next, Rev Herbert F. Miller will preach at the Wood street A. M. E. church. Subject :—"Christian Conflict."

—Mrs. J. H. Sherwood, of Bristol township, has within the last three years made three silk quilts, one containing 7,000 peices, the other two 4,000 each. This completely eclipses the feat, recorded in the GAZETTE several weeks ago, of Miss Dilts, of Lambertville, N. J.

—The Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church, will meet in the city of Chester, Pa., March 19, 1885. Bishop Foster will preside. The appointments of about two hundred and fifty ministers will be made. About two-thirds of that number will be reappointed to their present charges, and others will be appointed to new fields of labor. The Conference will be in session about eight days.

—The following books have been recently placed in the Bristol Library:—"Fifty Years Observation of Men and Events," General E. D. Keyes; "The Spy," "The Pathfinder," J. Fenimore Cooper; "Story of Kennett," Bayard Taylor; "Light," Prof. Lyndall; "George Elliot's Life," J. W. Cross; "The Mystery of the Locks," E. W. Howe; "The House on the Marsh," "Indian History for Young Folks," by F. S. Drake, and seven Franklin Squares.

—Judge Albright, of Lehigh county has granted new trials in the labor cases against the Bethlehem Iron Company. These were actions brought to recover wages which the hands had taken out in store goods and were decided last fall against the company. The ground of the new trial is that there was not sufficient evidence to show that the store of George W. Rhoad was the property of the Bethlehem Iron Company. Many thousands of dollars are involved.

—Mrs. James Paxson of near Oxford met with an accident one day last week in crossing the railroad at Cold Spring station. The horse slipped down an embankment, and had it not been for the timely assistance of some railroad hands and the presence of mind of the heroic Mrs. Paxson, who quickly jumped out of her sleigh and held the horse's head down until he was unhooked from the sleigh, it might have been a very serious accident; but as good fortune would have it the result was only a broken shaft and a few slight bruises.—*Langhorne Standard.*

—They have a unique and intelligent member in one of school boards of this city. He attended one of the recent school commencements and was delighted by the exercises. The day following he told one of his associates "that it would have brung tears to yer eyes to listen to the wallyeloid address the head young man delivered."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

—Judge Yerkes has fixed on the price to be paid the Sheriff for keeping the prisoners in our county Jail at twenty-five cents per day, and is to receive no profit on the supplies of clothing, etc. The same to remain in torce until the second Monday of June next.

—Meetings are still being held in different parts of the county by parties in favor of damming the Delaware.

—When the band plays in Langhorne the dulcet notes are heard as far as Oxford Valley.

GLEANED FROM THE RECORDS.

The proceedings of the ancient Courts of Bucks county are to be found imperfectly preserved in the worm-eaten, mildewed and half-legible documents stowed away in the Court House at Doylestown. One of the first things that strikes the eye in the documents addressed to the local Courts at the beginning of the eighteenth century is the formal heading. At present the form runs "To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Common Pleas," etc. In 1727 the papers on file in the Quarter Sessions are addressed to "His Majesty's Justices of the Peace," etc, or "The Honorable Bench of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace," or "To the Worshipful Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions."

Some of the crimes charged against the disreputable portion of our forefathers one hundred and fifty years ago were as follows:—In 1727, Joseph Wheeler was indicted for tampering with the Indians and endeavoring to purchase lands of them contrary to the laws of the Province. George Welsh, in that year, asked for a license to accommodate people at Newtown at court time. Thomas Jones asked for the laying out of a road, and closed his urgent appeal to the Court by asserting that he would always be ready to pray for the eternal happiness of the Honorable Bench. In finding the bills of indictment true or not true the Latin forms "Billa Vera" or "Ignoramus" were invariably used at that time. Joseph Kohl was sentenced to receive seven lashes for stealing a three pound bill of credit. In 1732, Elizabeth Hassell, a bound girl, petitioned the Court to compel her employer, Thomas Harding, of Southampton, to give her her "freedom clothes," to which she claimed to be entitled by law and custom at the expiration of her indentures. There were then, as now, many petitions for license. Many of them are models of brevity. Thus John Parrot's petition sets forth that "John Parrot desires to be permitted to retail rum, pursuant to an act of Assembly of the Province." Paper was a luxury then. The petition is written on a slip two inches wide. Violations of the old liquor laws were common and indictments for illegal sales were frequent. Thomas Cooper was convicted for this offence. The testimony of one of the witnesses in this case shows the price of a square drink of rum one hundred and fifty years ago. "John Megrady on his oath doth say that on December 1st Thomas Cooper sold him two gills of rum, for which he paid him eight pence." Some of these old Court papers have much historical value in fixing in a definite way the price of labor, services, road expenses, and showing what articles were in use at that time and their value. In 1732, Joseph Burleigh's apprenticed servant ran away three times. Under the law he was entitled to come into Court, set forth the loss of his servant's services and the expenses he incurred in pursuing and apprehending the runaway. If the facts were made out the Court sentenced the servant to serve long enough to make the master whole. Burleigh's bill for pursuing his man, Robert Hambleton, shows, among other things, the following items: "To riding expenses, 4 days, at 5 shillings per day; to ferryage at Burlington, 2s. 6d; Richard Jarvis and John Gilbert, riding 4 days, their hire and expenses, £2 8s." An indictment of 1761 charges the prisoner with the theft of "a pair of women's stays of the value of £2 10s; one pair of men's pumps, value 7s. 6d.; one petticoat, value 9s.; one pair of buckles, value 1s. 4d." The prisoner received fifteen lashes. Conrad Hause, in 1763, received thirty lashes well laid on for stealing one woolen petticoat, valued at 7s. Charles Smith, in 1763, received fifteen lashes for the theft of "one Black Wastecoat, valued at 15s.; one hat of the value of 7s. 6d.; one silk handerchief, valued at 3s." William Ridge, in the same year, was acquitted of the charge of stealing "one tame doe of the value of £4." In the same year John Wheylin was convicted of stealing "four pillow cases, valued at 8s.; 1½ linen, valued at 2s.; two linen shifts, valued 15s.; three linen handkerchiefs, valued at 6s." At September Sessions, 1763, John Halden was presented as follows: "The Grand Inquest for our Sovereign Lord the King, who now is for the body of the county of Bucks, upon their oath and affirmation respectfully do present that John Halden, late of Bucks county, shoemaker, being a person of evil fame and of immoral life and conversation, and despising the laws and duties of the Christian religion, the Fourteenth day of August, in the year 1763, being the Sabbath Day, at the township of Southampton, in Bucks county aforesaid, and within the jurisdistion of this Court, did game and play at cards with a person to the grand jury unknown to the great offence of Almighty God, in contempt of the laws and against the peace," etc.—*"Iron Mask" in Germantown Telegraph*

Mr. G. F. Stone, of Bristol, who is busily engaged in sinking an artesian well for Samuel Eastburn near the new toll-house reached the depth of thirty feet on Monday night, and the present probilities are that an abundant supply of water will soon be reached, and after which preparations will be made to erect a private residence. Mr. Stone is very successful in his profession and has sunk these wells in almost every part of the State.—*Langhorne Standard.*

—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe says that Rhode Island surpasses other States in the richness and variety of her exhibit in the woman's department at New Orleans. Among the articles displayed are a kiln and a ventilating chimney, both invented by a lady, and a heavy steel chain forged by a female.

—The Hon. Jeff Storts a member of the Missouri Legislature from Shannon county, is credited with an intention to introduce a bill compelling circuses to do all they advertise.

—It is stated that Prince Albert Victor is betrothed to the Princess Clementine, daughter of the King of the Belgians, a young schoolgirl aged 12.

ROWDYISM IN DOYLESTOWN.

The set of young rowdies who have long been the scourge of Doylestown, on Saturday night last, outdid themselves in contemptible acts of violence and law-breaking, and the whole band are now in a fair way of arrest. The scenes on our streets were the most disgraceful ever witnessed here. The band of young roughs, probably a dozen or fifteen in number, miss no opportunity to provoke young men from the country, who happen to be in town of an evening, into a row. This has occurred, or been attempted so often, that many young country people have a hesitancy about attending the entertainments in town. On Saturday night, during the package fair of General Bodine Post, in Lenape hall, the gang assembled in force and commenced annoying and playing tricks upon some country youths in the hall, by marking their backs with chalk, pinning bits of paper to their coats, etc. These insults, and insults they were, coming from entire strangers to the young men, were taken good naturedly for a time, but at length they became rather monotonous, and one of the young men remonstrated pretty strongly. The gang then decided to lay in wait for the country youths as they came out of the hall. The roughs ranged themselves along the steps and out into the street. When the unsuspicious countrymen left the hall, they were set upon by the gang and roughly handled. The roughs pursued one man into Purdy's hotel and struck him in the face, injuring him severely. The landlord ejected them as soon as possible. In the streets, persons who were not concerned in any way in the affair, were knocked down without provocation. One young man was knocked down just as he was getting in his wagon at Purdy's hotel. Many such outrageous and disgraceful scenes were enacted. We learn on Monday morning, that four of the roughs are known, and warrants have been issued for their arrest.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

—A remarkable feat is reported from Passaic county, N. J., which deserves record. It was the fastest time on record for cow driving. Jacob Van Saun, a farmer near Bloomingdale, has a twelve years' old son who was sent to Paterson on Friday to bring a cow home. He left Bloomingdale on a train at 8.29 A. M., and reaches Paterson at 9. 10. He went to a stable, got the cow and started for home with it on foot, arriving a few minutes before 11 o'clock the same morning. It was half-past nine when he left the stable, so that he traversed the distance from Paterson to Bloomingdale, nearly twelve miles, in less than an hour and a half. Van Saun reports that when he got to the top of the hill, near Preakness, the animal started to run away with him. He held to the halter and was fairly dragged a number of miles. He pluckily kept his grasp on the rope and the cow kept up her speed until they reached the village. There is talk of matching young Van Saun against all comers for the cow-driving championship of the world, go as-the-cow-pleases.

—The London *Times* publishes an important letter on the reported Russian advance toward India. The letter is from a special correspondent at Belamur ghab. It says that when the Russians under General Komaroff and Colonel Alikhanoff turned their attention to Penjdeh, the report spread quickly throughout Afghanistan that a large body of Russian cavalry was advancing. The garrison at Penjdeh prepared to resist the Russians. The Afghans were frenzied with joy at the prospect of war and and chances to become religious martyrs. martyrs. General Komaroff, probably influenced by the conduct of the Afghans, apparently changed his intention and remained at Puliktraton. Thence he sent Colonel Alikhanoff, with 250 cavalrymen, towards Penjdeh. Alikhanoff halted in sight of Penjdeh, but when he found that the Turkomans there did not revolt against the garrison he sent an insulting letter to the Afghan commander and then returned to Merv. It was matter of great surprise, the correspondent says, that the excited Afghans did not attack Colonel Alikhanoff and his cavalry. It was a narrow escape from what would would have proven a most serious complication.

The correspondent concludes his letter with the statement that the British position in Central Asia is much stronger than that of the Russians. He says the Russians know this, and that a little firmness on the part of the English Foreign Office will soon settle the whole matter.

—At Three Forks, Montana, a silver mine has lately been opened, and a very strange phenomenon connected with it is that of a fissure cut into in working which seems bottomless. Stones thrown into it seemed to fall and keep falling without any end, as was shown by continuous sounds which returned. At times gaseous steam issues from this cavity and drives the workmen from the mine. The deposits of ore are made on the walls of the cavity by the steam and are sulphates. There is also a periodical rumbling, which resembles distant thunder, supposed to be caused somewhere in the "internal regions."—*Philadelphia Evening News.*

—Boston has always been very proud of the equestrian statute of Washington by Thomas Ball, in the Public Garden. The horse has been declared perfect. A good Bostonian took a friend from the country to see the statue. The old gentleman looked at it some time, and finally exclaimed: "A splendid horse, but he hain't got no tongue." And all these years no Boston critic had discovered that a horse with the bits in his mouth would naturally show his tongue.

—Clemsen and Thackaray, alias Jones, the Lancaster county horse thieves recently convicted at Doylestown of stealing a horse and wagon from the Clark Insulated Wire Company of Bristol, have been sentenced by Judge Yerkes, the former to ten years and the latter to nine years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

A STATE GOVERNED BY WOMEN.—Among the colonial possessions or dependencies of Holland (says a foreign letter), there is a remarkable little State which, in its constitution and original costume of its inhabitants, surpasses the boldest dreams of the advocates of women's rights. In the island of Java, between the cities of Batavia and Samarang, is the kingdom of Bantam, which, although tributary to Holland, is an independent State. The sovereign is, indeed, a man, but all the rest of the government belongs to the fair sex. The king is entirely dependent upon his state council. The highest authorities, military commanders and soldiers are without exception, of the female sex. These amazons ride in the masculine style, wearing sharp steel points instead of spurs. They carry a pointed lance, which they swing very gracefully, and also a musket, which is discharged at full gallop. The capital of this little State lies in the most picturesque part of the island, in a fruitful plain, and is defended by two well-kept fortresses.

Another attempt to drive in the thin end of the wedge has been made at Oxford, and this time successfully. A proposal has been introduced in congregation to admit women to the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Music, and has been carried by a majority of two to one. Before long it may be supposed that the wedge will be driven in a stage further, and that women will be able to obtain at least one of the Oxford degrees.

—A rather singular incident occurred in St. Francis bottom lately. In crossing Tyronza river on a mule the rider, a negro, fell off and was drowned. The mule came safely to shore and was taken possession of by the squire. The river was dragged, the negro's body was found, and on it a pistol. He had been dead three days, but the squire fined him $50 and costs for carrying concealed weapons, and confiscated the mule and pistol to pay the same.—*St. Louis Republican.*

☞ Worsted pants for $1. Woods.

—The fancy waltzes in London this season comprise the "Boston Slouch," the "New York Pump Handle," the "Kensington Crawl," and the "English Straight."

☞ The handsomest neckties ever seen are now on exhibition at Wood's Store.

☞ The household furniture of Mrs. Margeret G. Hyde will be sold on her premises, No. 140 Cedar street on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

☞ The 55ct white shirts to order is a wonderful bargain—Woods.

☞ A handy thing to have in the house is a basket of Harden's Hand Grenades. While it is not claimed that these grenades will subdue the flames of a large conflagration, in small fires have been fully tested. Wright & Kraft are the agents for these grenades for Bristol and vicinity.

☞ We make to order, pants at $4.00, that cost $7 to $10 in the city. Wood's.

☞ Protect your property against the ravages of fire by keeping Harden's Hand Grenades in the house. Wright & Kraft have them for sale at the hardware store on Mill street.

☞ Skating caps for gents—silk, 45 cents. Wood's.

—An orange tree at Bronson, Fla., contains three crops of oranges and is in bloom for another crop. The tree is healthy and in fine condition.

☞ The lastest style hats at prices below others. Woods's Clothing Store.

☞ Harden's celebrated Hand Grenades, the best in the world for extinguishing fires, are for sale by Wright & Kraft. Mill street, Bristol, Pa.

☞ Delays are dangerous. While making up your mind whether to buy some Hand Grenades or not, your house may be in flames. Go to Wright & Kraft and get enough to protect your property.

☞ Harden's Hand Grenades for sale at Wright's hardware store on Mill street, by Wright & Kraft, the agents for Bristol and vicinity.

☞ Every householder should have a supply of the Harden Hand Grenades. Indispensible in case of a fire. Get them of Wright & Kraft, the agents for Bristol and vicinity.

—The Board of Health in Nashville, Tenn., have determined to cut down all the mulberry trees.

☞ WASHED-OUT HAIR.—There is a sort of pallid, chalky complexion which the novelists call a "washed-out complexion." It is ghastly enough, and no mistake. Washed out, faded, discolored or parti-colored hair is almost as repulsive and melancholy. Parker's Hair Balsam will restore your hair to its original color, whatever it was; brown, auburn or black. Why wear moss on your head, when you may easily have lively, shining hair.

—A North California hound has caught fifty-seven foxes within the past nine months.

☞ A. Stankowitch, the well-known and experienced piano tuner of Philadelphia, makes regular visits to Bristol to tune the instruments of his regular customers, and will also accommodate parties at any time through the year. Orders can be left at the GAZETTE office or sent to him at 1534 Vine street, Philadelphia, and will receive prompt attention.

—Wood is selling at ten cents a stick in Griffin, Ga., and hard to get at that.

☞ For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Cramp and Colic there is no remedy superior to the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

☞ It is a good rule to accept only such medicines as we have, after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence. This is a case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used.

—A Minnesota farmer reports that with the sunflower stalks produced on one acre of land, he can keep one stove going for six months, while the seed, fed to fowls, will pay for all the work of cultivation.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday evening, March 4, 1885.—Mrs. Lillie Bateman, Wm. Binard, Mrs. Sarah Comroe, Mrs. Sarah Darrah, Grace Dugan, Cornelia E. Huntington, Elwood Headley, Harvey Morgan, Miss Laura Myers, Martha, N. H., Charles Mollwell, John Shere, J. A. Smith, Miss Mary Williams, Manus Waters and Edwin Vandegrift.

BRISTOL CEMETERY.

Lots 8 by 15 feet, as low as $27 each.
Lots sold on instalment.
A suitable place is reserved for single interments.
WALTER R. JOHNSON, President, Hulmeville, Pa.
H. PURSELL, Secretary,
S. W. corner Mill and Cedar Sts, Bristol, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

A large room, suitable for Dry Goods, Groceries, or other store. Apply at the "DELAWARE HOUSE" Bristol, Pa.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of MARGARET SWAIN, deceased, late of Bristol Borough. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to ELWOOD BURTON, Executor, Tullytown, Pa.
Or B. F. Gilkeson, his Attorney.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of ABRAHAM SWAIN, deceased, late of the Township of Bristol. Letters of administration, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to JOHN BURTON, EDWARD BURTON, Administrators d. b. n. c. t. a., Tullytown, Pa.
Or B. F. Gilkeson, their Attorney.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Will be sold at public sale on

Wednesday, March 18,

on the premises of the subscriber, No. 140 Cedar Street, Bristol, Pa., the following personal property: Walnut Parlor Suit, Dining Extension Table, Chairs, Bed Room Walnut and Cottage Suits, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Crockery, Kitchen and Dining Room Stoves, Kitchen Furniture in variety.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

MARGARET G. HYDE.
EDWARD N. BOOZ, Auct.

$500,000 A YEAR.

Statement of the American, National and United States and Canada Express Companies, Troy, N. Y.

The strength of Rome lay not in her multitude, nor in her grain-laden fleets. There were elements of strength, but her never-failing resource lay in the self-control and discipline of Roman soldiers. Discipline—it is the very soul to all the wonderful meaning possessed by the word "veteran." Mr. Benedict, of Troy, is a veteran in the express business. "Thirty-three years," he said to your reporter, "I've stood at this desk." It is the discipline of years of experience which gives him the position he holds in the trust and esteem of these three great corporations. "We have a business of $500,000 a year, and I've been absent from this office hardly a month in all that time, although I must confess that many times I've worked here when suffering great pain, for I have been troubled all my life with biliousness and dyspepsia. My system had become so reduced and weak that I had no appetite, and my digestion wholly disordered, I've tried various remedies, but almost two years ago I happened to hit upon Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. After using only one bottle or so I began to feel stronger in every way. The great difficulty has been with my digestion, but this seems to regulate it perfectly: I have, sir, great faith in Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. I have bought and given a great deal of it to the poor around here, those, you know, who have no money to buy medicine of any kind, for there are a great many troubled with bilious diseases and suffer on without aid. I always keep FAVORITE REMEDY in the house. I consider it the best medicine for the blood in the market. Well I must attend to this matter for the western part of the city. Say, you tell the Doctor I am coming down to Rondout to see him in August. I want to know him." I left the veteran, still at his post, rejoicing in health and grateful to Dr. Kennedy.

The above is an exact representation of the HARDEN HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER. It is the cheapest and best, lasting forever, unaffected by either heat or cold. Price $10 per dozen. WRIGHT & KRAFT, Sole Agents, Bristol, Pa.

Farmers, if your barn should be struck by lightning, you can save it every time by having one or two dozen of HARDEN'S HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. Always near at hand and ready for instant use, by simply throwing in the flames, which they immediately smother. $10 per dozen. WRIGHT & KRAFT, Sole Agents, Bristol, Pa.

Every private residence should be provided with the HARDEN HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and thus be assured against loss by fire.

HARDEN'S HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS will not damage the finest velvet carpet, lace curtains, furniture, &c., and is positively the best fire extinguisher known for an incipient fire. WRIGHT & KRAFT, Sole Agents, Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

Storekeepers, protect your stock against fire with HARDEN'S HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, and in case of fire, have no damage by water and smoke. WRIGHT & KRAFT, Sole Agents, Bristol, Pa.

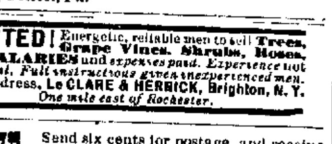
WANTED! Energetic, reliable men to sell **Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c. SALARIES** and expenses paid. *Experience not essential. Full instructions given inexperienced men.* Address, **LeCLARE & HERRICK, Brighton, N. Y.** *One mile east of Rochester.*

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than any thing else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

JESSE O. THOMAS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Gazette Office, BRISTOL, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A valuable Truck Farm of eighteen acres, situate near Fallsington, Bucks County, Pa. For particulars inquire of CHARLES MYERS
No. 65 Bath Street, Bristol, Pa.



Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months' treatment in one package. Good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists, or by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

For Sale.

A well built brick dwelling house and lot of land, situate on Bath street, No. 69, Bristol Borough, Pa. The lot is 73 feet front, 310 deep; the dwelling is three stories, with two story back buildings, containing 13 rooms, all in good order, with gas and water arrangements. There is a number of valuable fruit and shade trees on the property, and a good well of water.

This property is handsomely situated on one of the finest streets in the Borough. For particulars, apply to WILLIAM KINSEY,
No. 24 Radcliffe Street.

G. W. ADAMS,
DENTIST,
COR. RADCLIFFE AND MULBERRY STS.
BRISTOL, PA.

Nitrous Oxide, Sulphuric Ether, &c., administered. The preservation of the Natural Teeth a specialty. Out of office Second Day.

SALESMEN WANTED A few good reliable men to act as **AGENTS** for the sale of our **NEW FRUITS AND SPECIALTIES!** together with a **full of NURSERY STOCK. Previous experience not essential. ☞LIVE ACTIVE MEN EARN GOOD WAGES. For terms,** address, giving full name, age and reference.
HOOPES, BROTHER & THOMAS. West Chester. Penn

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 962 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

TEACHERS Make $70 to $150 per month selling our Standard Books and Bibles! Steady work for Spring and Summer. Address **J. C. McCurdy & Co., Phila.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. A. BRADFIELD,
DEALER IN
PIANOS, ORGANS and
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Fancy Stationery
of all kinds at reasonable prices.

BLANK BOOKS, PICTURE FRAMES AND FIXTURES, POCKET CUTLERY AND NOTIONS.

NO. 33 MILL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

McCRACKEN, STARK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ART FURNITURE,
No. 238 South Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS.
SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS. SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS.

About Four Hundred Pairs of the most desirable patterns and shades will be sold at a STILL GREATER REDUCTION to close out this month. These goods are our own make, warranted all silk, and are the greatest bargains ever offered.

Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats. Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats.
From our own Looms! Special designs and colorings and the largest variety in the city; first quality only, and made expressly for our retail trade.

JOHN BROMLEY & SON,
CARPET MANUFACTURERS,
915 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

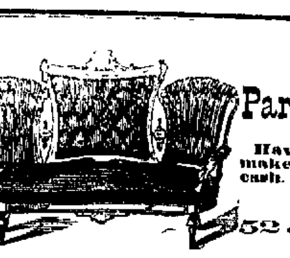
BUSINESS EDUCATION.

THE SUPERIORITY OF
Stewart & Hammond's Business College
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

Over 300 Students enrolled the first 12 months of its existence.
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, original, practical and systematic.
BUSINESS PRACTICE the distinguishing feature of the course.
EVERY DEPARTMENT under the supervision of the Principals.
OUR MOTTO, Good Work or No Pay. Thorough progress guaranteed.
TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1, 1884.

Send for Catalogue and Journal.
College Rooms, 10 & 12 South Greene Street.
STEWART & HAMMOND,
Box 527, Trenton, N. J

BARGAINS.



Parlor Suits! Chamber Suits!

Having a Large Stock, we have Reduced Prices to make them go off fast. Reliable goods for very little cash.

IVINS & BRO.,
52 & 54 N. Second St, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

G. F. Stone & Co.,

NO. 67 MILL STREET,

BRISTOL, PA.

PLUMBING,

STEAM, & GAS PIPE FITTING.

ALSO DEALERS IN

GAS FIXTURES, LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, GARDEN HOSE, HOSE PIPES AND SPRINKLERS, HOSE REELS, GLASS GLOBE SHADES, BATH TUBS AND CIRCULATING BOILERS.

GENUINE CUCUMBER
WOOD PUMPS,

With patent close Bracket and Frost Slide.

(Shown in cut below.)

We have been trying for a long time to get a Wood Pump to please every one; we have at last found one that makes a perfect Pump in every respect, and well worthy of your consideration. To those who have not tried our Pumps, we solicit a trial, feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction.

AN OFFICE WHERE
EVERYTHING IN CONNECTION WITH
REAL ESTATE
IS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Property rented and sold. Mortgages negotiated. Fire Insurance and Surveying.
A. WEIR GILKESON.

NOTICE
OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made by James Wright, Robert W. Rogers, Charles S. Bailey, Harold Peirce and A. Weir Gilkeson, in the fourth week of March A. D., 1885, to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the Fidelity Building Association, the business of which is to be carried on within the county of Bucks, with the office of the said corporation in the Borough of Bristol, in said county, and the character and object whereof is the accumulation of a fund until the payments, interest and profits thereon, are sufficient to divide to each member the sum of $200 for each share of stock by him or her held, and to assist the members in the purchase of houses, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of Assembly and its supplements.
A. WEIR GILKESON, Solicitor.

AT JACKSON'S
Fruit and Confectionery Depot,
CAN BE FOUND A NEW STOCK OF
Fine Fruits, Confectionery
AND
NUTS OF ALL KINDS.

Give him a call and he will try to please you all.
Don't forget the place—
No. 27 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

JOSHUA BURTON,
AT AMOS LIPPINCOTT'S OLD STAND.
68 Mill Street, Bristol,
DEALER IN
FINE HAVANNA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
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There are three l[illegible] ns I would write,
Three words as with a golden pen,
In tracings of eternal light
Upon the hearts of men.

Have Ho e! Though clouds environ round,
And gladne [illegible] hid her face in scorn,
Put thou the shadow from thy brow,
No night but hath its morn.

Have fa[illegible]h! Where'er thy bark is driven,
The ca m's disport, the tempest's mirthd
Know th s, God rules the hosts of heaven,
The inl abitants of earth?

Have Lo e? Not love alone for one,
But m n as man thy brother call;
And scatter, like the circling sun,
Thy ch rities on all.

Thus gi ve these words upon thy soul,
Hope, Faith and Love; and thou shalt find
Strengt when life's surges maddest roll,
Light, when thou else wert blind.

THE USE OF STAINED GLASS.

In view of the present extensive use of stained glass and its substitute, some account of its origin and manufacture will be of interest. The earliest invention of glass is claimed by the Phœnicians, and every school boy knows that the lumps of soda on which the weather-bound Phœnician merchants rested their cooking-pots, on the sands at the foot of Mount Carmel, becoming fused with the sand, formed glass. Nevertheless, archæologists have proved to their own satisfaction—and why not to ours? —that Egypt was foremost in making use of glass, and that the earliest known specimens are of Egyptain manufacture. The earliest glass of this nation was rarely transparent and never white. It was used for ornament, taking the form of beads, vases and small objects for inlaying in various materials. The people imitated successfully various translucent stones, but they did not succeed in producing transparent glass until 750 B. C., when imitation gems were added to their manufactures. Glass was very precious at that time, ranking in some countries next to gold. During the time of the Pharaohs the Egyptians invented the millie-fiori glass. This consists of small threads of different colored glass arranged vertically and then fused. This formed a rod which, when sliced off, showed every piece of the same pattern. There is no doubt that the invention and manufacture of this article was being carried on at the same time in several countries, and that many of them arrived at great perfection in the art. Josephus claimed the discovery for the Jews, but no remains of their work have been found to substantiate this claim. The Assyrians must have done beautiful work, specimens of which are still extant, one vase bearing the name of Sargon being found at Nimrud, and the cup of Chosroes is preserved in the Louvre. It was fully three centuries after the birth of Christ before glass came into use for windows, and it was not in general use in England for this purpose until the fifteenth century.

Art in glass windows originated at the commencement of the ninth century and reached its greatest developement in the fifteenth century, when it began to decline until the beginning of this century. During this period many of the secrets of the art were lost and many deemed that it would be impossible to arrive at such perfection again. But what is impossible to patient labor, supplemented by the aid science? In America the earliest attempts at common glassmaking were made at Jamestown, Va., in 1746; after that at various places and finally at Boston, in 1809. The revival of the window art, both in Europe and America, was very slow, partially on account of the pervalent idea that the art of producing the glorious color seen in the ancient windows was lost. Finally those presevering souls who were in love with their work called in the aid of chemistry, and gradually the errors of modern work were corrected and the true constituents of ancient glass determined. Notwithstanding the use of the same materials, modern glass still lacked in richness and beauty, and was unsatisfactory to the initiated. The microscope now revealed the fact that the brilliancy of ancient glass is due to tiny pores, seemingly produced by the action of rain in washing out particles of alkaline substance—in other words, the breaking up of the flat surface allowed more light to enter and be refracted. Various methods were tried to produce this effect. First the surface of the sheet was stippled with a darker opaque color, but now a better method is employed, namely, by sprinkling the surface of the first gathering of colorless glass thickly with sand and then when flashed with color the minute grains are seen scattered thinly through the substance. These are retractive and the old richness of color is produced.

Colored glass is made by the processes used in making white glass, occasionally the color being melted with the glass; but as this produces too deep a shade for ordinary purposes, a process called flashing is generally substituted. In preparing the flashing glass the operator has two pots, one of colorless liquid and one in which color has been melted. He uses first the transparent white fluid ana then coats from the color pot; in consequence, when finished, although it is almost imperceptible, there is only a thin coating on one side and the depth of color is thus reduced. There are many advantages in this method, as the glass thus prepared admits of the cutting of beautiful transparent patterns upon the colored ground, as well as delicate shading, the latter sometimes produced by fluoric acid. The materials used to give the most satisfactory coloring are metallic oxides, such as gold, which in various forms yields, ruby, crimson, rose and purple; silver, in combination with alumina, a beautiful yellow; copper, a ruby red and emerald green; cobalt, the rich blue; iron, a dull green, and combined with alumina a flesh color, and with silver an orange yellow; uranium yields a green like the chrysoprase and a canary yellow, with opalescent tinge; arsenic, an opaque white, and manganese an amethystine color, and with cobalt a fine garnet red. There are many other materials and combinations which in the hand of a skilled operator produce an infinite variety of colors. These same colors, with but few exceptions, were known and used in the manufacture of glass hundreds of years before Christ.

In place of flashing, the process of staining is used very extensively, as it saves much labor, enabling the artist to complete an entire picture at once. The staining is produced by mixing finely powdered metallic oxides with some volatile medium, such as oil, and laying them on in patterns. The sheets are then heated red-hot in a furnace and a deep stain of color is left upon the glass. Formerly pictorial effects were gained by setting numbers of tiny pieces together in delicate lead framing. Usually both methods are employed in pictorial windows, as the staining allows artists to produce human features more perfectly. In New York, under the supervision of the Associated Artists' Company, such work has been done in this branch of art as surpasses, according to competent judges, anything that Europe has shown in modern times and is fully equal to some of the most beautiful work of the Renaissance.

TOO OBTUSE TO COMPREHEND.—Two young ladies were overheard talking glibly and confidentially on a suburban train.

"Now, Mary," said one, "tell me why Charley and you quarrelled."

"Because he's a ninny; that's the reason. You know he's been coming to see me for two years, and I could see just as plain as anybody else, that he was head over heels in love with me. But he did not seem to have any snap to him, and I got real impatient, just as any girl would have done. A few nights before Christmas he called to see me, and before he went away I says:

"'Charley, I want to make you a Christmas present, but I want to be sure it will suit you. It is something real nice, warm, useful and ornamental, and will always stay with you.'

"'A scarf?' he says.

"'No, not a scarf?" I said, 'though it might embrace you. It weighs over a hundred pounds, and I've heard you say you thought it very precious.'

"'Oh, I know,' he says. 'A bicycle!'

"By this time I was nearly mad, but I made one more effort.

"'Not a bicycle," I says, 'but it can walk, has a mouth, eyes, pretty hair and is very affectionate.'

"'Now I know,' he said, and what do you think the ninny guessed that time? A big Newfoundland dog? I was never so disguested in my life and have not seen Charley since. He's treated me real mean, and now leap year is gone and I just hate him. Oh, there he is now at the other end of the car. Ain't he sweet? I wish he would come and talk to us."

SHE KNOWS MORE NOW.—A fashionable society girl married a man who lived in a country town, and as she really loved her husband, she wanted to do all she could to please him. One day she told him she was going to make some nice home made cider for him, and when he come home she had about two bushels of little hard apples piled up in the kitchen.

"Why, Maude," he exclaimed, when he saw them, "what have you got there?"

"Apples, darling," she replied, with a smiling face.

"Where did you get them?"

"Bought them, of course, love."

"But what did you get such hard ones for?"

"Didn't you say you wanted me to make you some home made cider?" she asked with the trace of a quiver in her voice.

"Yes, dear, but these are not good cider apples."

"Why—why—" she hesitated—"you said you liked hard cider, and, of course, I had to have hard apples to make it with, didn't I?"

The husband kissed the wife and never said a word. Young husbands are not like old ones.—*Merchant Traveller.*

☞My physician said I could not live, my liver out of order, frequently vomited greenish mucous, skin yellow, small dry humors on face, stomach would not retain food. Burdock blood Bitters cured me. Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, 372 Exchange St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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For the benefit of those desiring to emigrate to Dakota and other localities in the Northwest and Far West, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company has published an illustrated pamphlet ful of common sense facts and valuable information and statistics, which will be sent free of charge, by addressing A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

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THE BONE INDUSTRY.—The bone industry of the country is an important one. The four feet of an ordinary ox will make a pint of neatsfoot oil. Not a bone of any animal is thrown away. Many cattle shin bones are shipped to Europe for the making of knife handles, where they bring $40 per ton. The thigh bones are the most valuable, being worth $80 per ton for cutting into tooth brush handles. The foreleg bones are worth $30 per ton, and are made into collar buttons, parasol handles and jewelry, though sheep legs are the staple for parasol handles. The water in which the bones are boiled is reduced to glue, the dust which comes from sawing the bones is fed to the cattle and poultry, and all bones that cannot be used as noted, or for bone black, used in refining the sugar we eat, are turned into fertilizers and made to help enrich the soil. As regards waste, it is the story of the pig. Nothing is lost except the squeal.

☞"The moon of Mahomet arose, and it shall set," says Shelly; but if you will *set* a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in some handy place you will have a quick cure for croup, cough and colds, when your children are troubled with them.

GET READY.—Charles Dudley Warner reflects in *Harper's Monthly* that there is somewhere in the United States a young man who has just attained his majority who will by and by be President. As no decent young man can be quite sure he may not be that future President, Mr. Warner suggests that every young American "ought to conduct himself in such a that his biography, when his campaign life is written, will be pleasant reading, and so that he will be in some measure fitted for the office to which he is to be elected."

☞It is spring. A resurrection of nature's latent forces is taking place. Like the world around you, renew your complexion, invigorate your powers, clearse the channels of life. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the means to use for this purpose.

"*The Stars and Constellations,*" by Royal Hill, is the name of a work about to be issued from the press of Funk & Wagnalls. It is something wholly new, being a complete chart of the heavens, doing away with "star maps," and making the location of every important star and constellation easy without instruments or globes. It is intended both for private use, and for use in Schools, Academies and Colleges.

☞"Adam the goodliest man of men since born," still could not be called exactly enviable for when he tilled the ground in the dewy twilight and caught a sharp touch of rheumatism, he had no Salvation Oil for his cure, and no twenty-five cents to try it.

In love woman go to the length of folly and men to the extreme of silliness.

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HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

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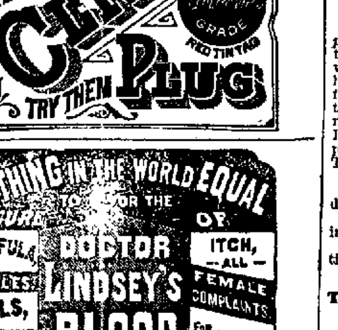

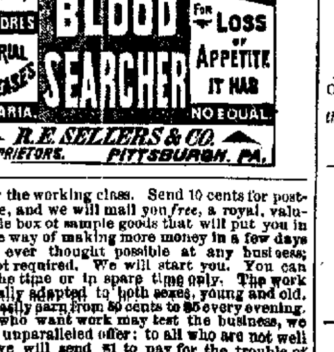

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Monday, November 3	99,100
Tuesday, November 4	101,500
Wednesday, November 5	188,600
Thursday, November 6	167,100
Friday, November 7	160,600
Saturday, November 8	172,000
Sunday, November 9	129,000
Weekly, November 5, exclusive of all short term campaign subscriptions	145,910
Semi-Weekly	38,300

Total number TRIBUNES printed and sold during the week ending November 9, exclusive of campaign subscriptions	1,202,110

Ninety-four tons of paper were used in printing the week's issues. This was of course an election week "spurt," which "broke the record" in New York. Settling back into into its "steady gait," the TRIBUNE's record stood on the following week:

Average daily circulation of the Daily TRIBUNE, for the week ending Nov 15, 1884	121,400
Weekly TRIBUNE, Nov. 12, 1884	142,650
Semi-Weekly	36,700

During 1885 the TRIBUNE will strive more zealously and hopefully than ever for its political faith. The return to power of the party that brought on the Rebellion must make the coming year one of the most interesting in our history. The more the people know of how Democrats deal with their Government, the surer is Republican success the next time; and the TRIBUNE appeals to its friends to help spread such knowledge broadcast.

The TRIBUNE gives the news fully, fairly and early; it is a safe and attractive paper for the family circle; and is the persistent advocate of work for American workmen, a great, paying home market for American grain and meat, the extension of our foreign trade, and the general protection of American interests. It favors every practical effort to check intemperance, and is always on the side of morality, reform, and progress. Its Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions contain notably complete and valuable Agricultural, Household, Literary and Juvenile departments, with serial stories, abundant correspondence, interesting miscellany, and some fun. Every member of the family, old or young, finds in it instruction and entertainment.

Every postmaster and club agent is invited to form yearly clubs at once for the TRIBUNE. The following premiums are offered in combination with subscriptions:

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The Library of Useful Knowledge, 15 volumes, nearly 900 pages each, embracing Chambers' Encyclopedia, complete, with American additions.

The Waterbury Watch, a popular and successful premium.

Ridpath's Illustrated History of the United States.

Specimen copies, show bills and circulars, with details of valuable premiums, will be sent, upon application, or can be had from your postmaster.

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SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 50 a year; in clubs of ten, $2 a year; with extia copy to man sending club.
DAILY, with Sunday, $8.50; without Sunday, $7 per year.
SUNDAY TRIBUNE, $1.50 per year. Sunday's TRIBUNE, Monday's, Wednesday's or Saturday's can be subscribed for separately.
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18 Beautiful Engravings.

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An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—*Boston Courier.*

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It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—*Christian Advocate, N. Y.*

TERMS: Postage Prepaid, $2 00 Per Year

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An Ordinance
PROHIBITING THE THROWING OF STONES WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same.

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this ordinance the throwing of stones or other missiles, by either natural or artificial means, or having in his or their possession, a device commonly known as a sling-shot, shall be prohibited within the Borough of Bristol.

SECTION. And it shall be the duty of the Constable to arrest any person or persons violating the above ordinance, and upon conviction before any Justice of the Peace of a violation of Section 1 of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the said Borough of Bristol, the sum of five dollars and cost of prosecution, and in default of payment of said fine and costs, shall be confined in the Borough Jail for a period not exceeding twenty-four (24) hours.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber this 8th day of December, 1884.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess.
JESSE O. THOMAS, Clerk.

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Every dollar of which is pledged for payment of Policies.

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Of all safe and desirable forms, on the Low-Rate All-Cash, Stock Plan. No notes or assessments, and no disappointed expectations. Contract definite; valid claims promptly paid.

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Amount Insured.	Weekly Indemnity.	ANNUAL PREMIUM: Class Pref'd.	Class Ex. Pref'd.	Class Ord'y.	Class Medium
$1,000	$5 00	$5 00	$6 00	$7 50	$10 0
2 000	10 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
3 000	15 00	15 00	18 00	22 50	30 00
5 000	25 00	25 00	30 00	37 50	50 00
10 000	50 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	—

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